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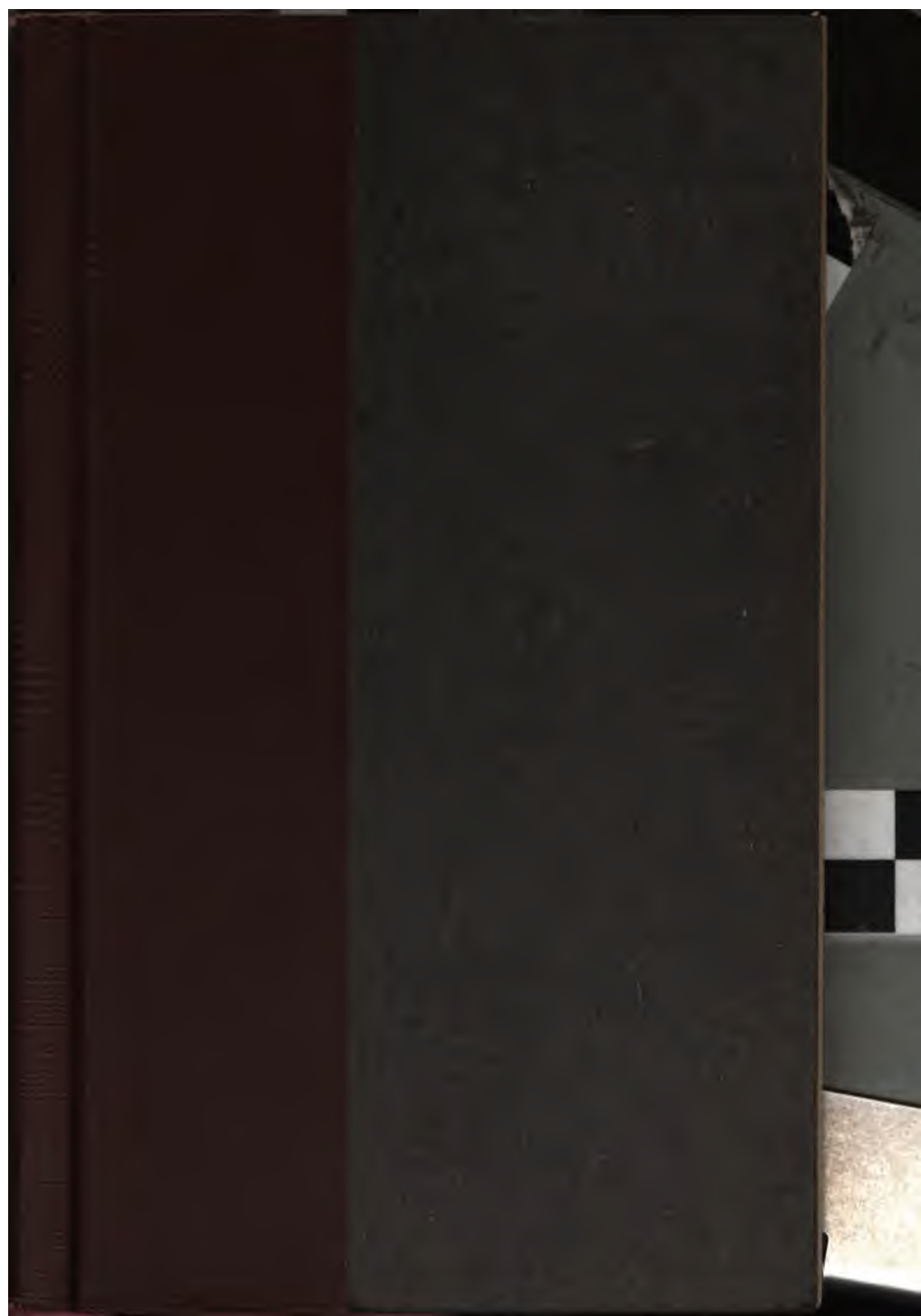
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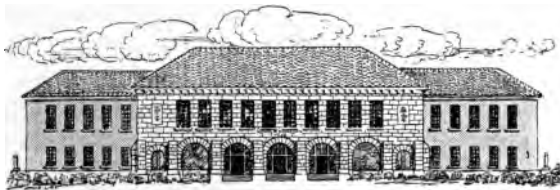
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A

HISTORY OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

OR,

“The Free Schoole of 1645 in Roxburie.”

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

MINISTERS OF THE FIRST CHURCH, AND OTHER TRUSTEES.

BY

C. K. DILLAWAY,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

ROXBURY:

JOHN BACKUS.

1860.

Edw. J. Fox

1860

373.14

R 551a

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1860,

BY JOHN BACKUP,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts

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J. M. Hewes, Printer, 81 Cornhill, Boston.

TO THE

REV. GEORGE PUTNAM, D. D.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

THIS VOLUME IS INSCRIBED

BY HIS

FRIEND OF MANY YEARS,

THE AUTHOR.

P R E F A C E .



AT a recent meeting of the Trustees of the Grammar School it was voted "That a History of the School should be prepared, setting forth its origin, objects and relations." It was also voted "That the Secretary be requested to prepare such a History."

In compliance with this request the following pages have been written. The materials have been gathered from various sources, chiefly from the Records of the Trustees. These, since 1789, have been faithfully kept, and furnish sufficient information of the growth of the school during the seventy years succeeding that date.

For the period from 1645 to 1789, an important one, because affording an account of the origin of the school, of the zealous efforts of its early patrons to sustain it, the Colonial legislation in its behalf, &c., they were not found so complete as could be desired. All their deficiencies, however, have been fully supplied by the Records of the First Church and of the Town of Roxbury, the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Winthrop's His-

tory of New England, and other authentic works relating to the early settlers in Massachusetts.

The writer is indebted for many interesting facts to descendants of past Trustees, especially to the Rev. Dr. Charles Lowell, Dr. Wm. R. Lawrence, Mrs. S. F. McCleary, Messrs. A. A. Lawrence and J. Wingate Thornton.

The History of an Institution which for more than two centuries has furnished our colleges with so many brilliant scholars, and which numbers among its graduates some of the most eminent men in the highest occupations of life, cannot be without interest to our citizens who have so long enjoyed its benefits.

When we consider the present high character of the school, and what its prospective wealth will enable the Trustees to accomplish at no very distant day, we cannot fail to regard with reverence the wisdom and liberality of its Puritan founders. They have left us a rich inheritance; may it never be said that through any neglect or indiscretion of its guardians, it has failed to answer its beneficent purpose.

ROXBURY, MARCH 1, 1860.

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HISTORY OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.



CHAPTER I.

ITS FOUNDERS AND EARLY PATRONS.

“THE Free Schoole in Roxburie,” now more generally known as the “Latin and English High School,”* was founded in the middle of the seventeenth century, only fifteen years after the settlement† of Boston and thirteen after that of Roxbury.

The document of the earliest date in possession of the Trustees is the following agreement, beautifully written in ancient characters and dated “last of August, 1645.”

“Whereas, the Inhabitanes of Roxburie, in consideration of their relligious care of posteritie, have taken into consideration how necessarie the education of theire children in Literature will be to fitt them for public service, both in Church and Commonwealthe, in succeding ages.‡ They therefore unanimously have consented and agreed to erect a free schoole in the

* Its corporate name is “The Grammar School in the easterly part of the Town of Roxbury.”

† See note A.

‡ Note B.

said Towne of Roxburie, and to allow Twenty pounds per annum to the Schoolemaster, to bee raised out of the Messuages and part of the Lands of the severall donors (Inhabitantes of the said Towne) in severall proportions as hereafter followeth under their handes. And for the well ordering thereof they have chosen and elected seven Feoffees who shall have power to putt in or remove the Schoolemaster, to see to the well ordering of the schoole and schoolars, to receive and pay the said twenty pounds per annum to the Schoolemaster, and to dispose of any other gifte or giftes which hereafter may or shall be given for the advancement of learning and education of children."

[Vacancies to be filled by donors and thereafter by Feoffees.]

[1645.] "In consideration of the premises, the Donors hereafter expressed for the severall proportions or annuities by them voluntarily undertaken and underwitten, Have given and granted and by their presents doe for themselves their heires and Assignees respectively hereby give and grant unto the present Feoffees, viz., Joseph Weld, John Johnson, John Roberts, Joshua Hewes, Isaac Morrell, Thomas Lambe and their Successors chosen as is aforesaid, the severall rents and summes hereafter expressed under their handes issueing and going forth of their severall messuages lands and tenements, in Roxburie hereafter expressed. To have and to hold receive and enjoy the said annual rents or summes to the only use of the Free School in Roxburie, yearly payable

at or upon the last of September by even portions : the first portion to begin the last of September this present yeare."

[Then follow provisions for collecting the rents in case of neglect or refusal to pay.]

" And for the further ratification hereof the said donors become suitors to the General Court for the establishment hereof by their authority and power, always provided that none of the Inhabitantes of the said Towne of Roxburie that shall not joyne in this act with the rest of the Donors shall have any further benefit thereby than other strangers shall have who are no Inhabitantes.

In witness whereof the said Donors aforesaid have hereunto subscribed their names and sommes given yearly the last day of August in the year of our Lord 1645."

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Thomas Dudley, for the house he dwells in, ...	1	04	00
Captain Gookins, for the house he dwells in, ...	1	00	00

" When Capt. Gookins leases the house he dwells in, then the following inhabitants who shall possess the lot adjoining thereto are to pay ten shillings yearly, and the possessors of the nook of land late Samuel Scarborough's, are to pay the other ten shillings yearly."

Signed, Thomas Dudley.

	£.	s.
Mr. Thomas Weld, for his dwelling-house,	1	04
Mr. John Eliot, for his dwelling-house, .	1	04
Signed, John Eliot.		
Capt. Joseph Weld, for his house, .	1	04
Signed, Joseph Weld.		
Mr. Hugh Prichard, for his house, .	1	04
Signed, Hugh Prichard.		

In like manner other names, houses or lands, with the yearly donations against the names. But it is not necessary to insert the whole. The names and sums only will be copied.

Joshua Hewes, ...	16
John Gore, ...	16
John Johnson, ...	13
Thomas Bell, ...	1 00

“ Mr. Bell at request of Mr. Eliot hath given power to D [*miceeaten*] and Mr. Eliot to make the sum of his donation upon his farm twenty shillings,—witness his letters dated the 22d of the third month, 1669,—this is twenty shillings per annum. We the Feoffees saw this letter, and by our names testify the same, that he giveth 20s. y^e annum. John Eliot, Wm. Parke, Thomas Weld, John Bowles, Robert Williams, Giles Payson.”
See, also, Jeremiah Cesworth below,

where an addition of two shillings is
made to the first sum of 13s=15s.

	s.	d.
William Park, ...	13	00
Isaac Morrill, ...	12	00
Isaac Heathe, ...	11	00
Thomas Lamb, ...	10	00
William Dennison, ...	08	00
Philip Eliot, [John Eliot, witness,]	08	00
John Roberts, ...	08	00
George Holmes, [Robert Williams, Giles Payson, witnesses,]	08	00
William Cheney, ...	08	00
John Watson, ...	08	00
Samuel Finch, ...	06	08
John Watson, ...	04	00
Daniel B. Brewer, ...	05	00
Isaac Johnson, ...	04	00
James Astwood, ...	04	00
John Bowles, ...	04	00
Griffin Crafts, ...	04	00
John Ruggles, ...	04	00
Robert Williams, ...	04	00
John Scarborough, ...	04	00
Giles Payson, ...	04	00
Richard Pepper, ...	04	00
Humphrey Johnson, ...	04	00
Richard Moody, Sen.	03	04
Richard Moody, Jun.	03	04
John Moody, ...	03	04

	s.	d.
Abraham Newell, ...	03	04
John Stonnard, ...	03	04
Edward Payson, ...	03	04
Robert Seaver, ...	02	06
Robert Gamlin, ...	03	04
Thomas Gardiner, ...	03	04
John Leavins, [Jno. Eliot, witness,]	03	04
Edward Porter, ...	02	06
Christopher Peak, ...	02	06
James Morgan, ...	02	06
Richard Peacock, ...	02	00
Francis Smith, ...	02	00
Thomas Ruggles' widow, ...	02	00
John Mayo, ...	02	00
Ralph Hemmingway, ...	02	00
Edward Bridge, ...	02	00
Abraham Howe, ...	02	00
Gowen Anderson, ...	02	00
Arthur Gary, ...	02	00
Edward Rugby, ...	02	00
Edward White, [Jno. Gore, witness,]	02	00
Robert Pepper, ...	02	00
William Lewis, [Jno. Eliot, witness,]	02	00
Martin Stebbins, }	}	02 00
Peter Gardner, }		
John Scarborough, ...	02	00
Jeremiah Cesworth,*	02	00

* See Bell's donation on page 10.

“ Mr. Bell in his time of living in Roxbury did buy out this land, and this is comprehended in Mr. Bell his donation of twenty shillings ye annum.”

	s.	d.
Robert Prentist, [Jno. Eliot, witness,]	02	00
Lewis Jones,	04	00

[64 donors,* £21 10 08 per. an.]

Immediately after the foregoing agreement and names of donors, is a further agreement, viz. :

[1646.] “ It is agreed by all those of the inhabitants of Roxbury as have or shall subscribe their names or marks to this book for themselves severally and for their respective heirs and executors, that not only their houses, but their fields, orchards, gardens, outhouses and homesteads shall be and hereby are bound and made liable to and for the several sums and rents before and hereafter in this book mentioned to be paid by every of them. Dated this XXVIII of December 1646.”

Signed by Thomas Dudley, Thomas Weld, John Eliot, Isaac Heath, Hugh Prichard, John Johnson, William Lewis, John Roberts, Gowen Anderson, Giles Payson, Edward Porter, Thomas Gardiner.

* See note J.

CHAPTER II.

THE RECORDS.

A tradition from a remote period has been generally received by the inhabitants of Roxbury that the ancient records of the Free School were then destroyed by fire ; and another that they were lost in the revolution of 1775, while the right wing of the American army occupied the town of Roxbury.

In December 1815, at a meeting of the Trustees of the School, it was voted to enquire " how the lands and funds were acquired"—the school " when founded"—and " for what purpose," as the original records have been burned or lost.

Rev. Dr. Porter, Thomas Williams, Esq., and Deac. Munroe were the committee.

No report of this committee is on record or on file, and the questions proposed have not received any satisfactory answers.

It is intended to enquire into the facts of these traditions and the questions propounded to the committee of 1815.

We have the old school book in the parchment cover, in which is a record dated 1645.

Was the school then founded ? Is that book the earliest and original record of the school from its foundation, or is it a book afterwards compiled from such

historical facts and documents as were known at the time of its compilation ?

The earliest document which has a bearing on these questions is the following :—

“ Colony of Massachusetts Bay :

“ The humble petition of the Feoffees of the School of Roxbury to the Honorable General Court this 20th of the 3d M. 1669. Sheweth.

“ 1. That whereas the first inhabitants of Roxbury to the number of more than sixty families, well nigh the whole town in those days, have agreed together to lay the foundation of a Grammar School for the glory of God, the future good and service of the Country and of the Church of Christ: and for the particular good education of the youth of our Church and town and for the maintainance thereof, have by a voluntary donation given a small rent forever out of their several habitations and homesteads, as appeareth in the records of our School book, and have settled a company of feoffees in a certain order of their perpetual succession and given unto them full power both to receive, gather and improve the said rents to the end whereunto they are given, as appeareth in the Charter. In which way we have had a school and gone on peaceably for many years, till of late some interruption and opposition hath risen, which hath awakened us to petition the Honored Court, to ratify, confirm, and authorize the said School and the rents due thereunto by voluntary donation, and

the feoffees who have the power to gather, order and manage the same.

“ 2d. Furthermore, whereas by divine providence our first book and charter was burnt in the burning of John Johnson’s house, it was again with the like voluntary consent and agreement renewed in this form and manner as we do now present it, yet by reason of the death of sundry of the donors and the alienation of sundry of the tenements we are under this defect that some of the hands of the donors are not unto this 2d book personally which were to the first ; nor are they attainable, being dead ; therefore our humble request is—that seeing it was a voluntary dedication to so pious a use, and enough still living that do attest the same, and the payment of their several sums for this many years, hath entitled the school in the right thereof, that the Honored Court would please to ratify and confirm the school’s title unto those habitations and homesteads, for the rents due thereunto, and to empower the Feoffees to receive and gather the same, as if the names of the donors were written with their own hands.

“ 3d. Whereas there is a parcel of land many years since given to our School, but through slackness in such public matters, the School’s title to it is not yet so sufficiently secured as were meet, and there be left alive no more than needs might be to confirm the same, and it is by annexing a Schedule to the will of the deceased donor, touching a clause in his will which was not put in when the will was proved. Our

humble request is that by the authorities of this Court, the Schedule and the School's title to the lands may be ratified and confirmed ; so committing you to the Lord we rest your humble petitioners.

John Eliot.

Thomas Weld.”

In answer to this petition and for the due encouragement of the School at Roxbury, this Court doth appoint Major General Leverett, Mr. Edw. Tyng, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Thomas Shepard or any three of them to be a committee to inquire into the true state of this affair, to hear what may be said pro and con, endeavouring within themselves an amicable agreement and full settlement of that affair amongst themselves ; and if that cannot be obtained, to make their report where the obstruction lies and what it is, to the next session of this Court, that so the obstructions may be removed and so good and pious a work may be confirmed and determined according to the mind of the donors of so charitable a work.

This is past by the Magistrates, their Brethren the Deputies, hereunto consenting.

Edward Rawson, Secretary.

2d June 1669.

Consented to by the Deputies,

William Torrey, Clerk.

Secretary's Office, April 17, 1815.

A true copy from the original on file.

Alden Bradford,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Were it not stated in the petition that "the first book and charter were burned," the old tradition would be abandoned and the old book now in possession of the Treasurer would be received as the "first book." The internal evidence would leave no doubt. The book contains no intimation that a former book had been lost or destroyed, or that it is a second book. It contains records made by different hands successively from 1645 to 1787. It contains a long, formal and particular agreement in writing "to erect a free school," dated "last of August 1645," and subscribed by certain inhabitants of Roxbury.

Now three of the donors whose autograph signatures are affixed to their donations in the book, died in 1646, viz., Thomas Lamb died March 28th, John Scarborough, slain by discharging a great gun June 9th, Joseph Weld died of cancer on his tongue and was buried Oct. 7th. (*Roxbury Church Records.*)

It is therefore certain that the old book was in being as early as March, 1646, and as Gov. Winthrop under date 1645 says, "Divers free schools were erected as at Roxbury, for maintainance whereof every inhabitant bound some house or land for a yearly allowance forever," no doubt remains that "the free schoole in Roxburie" was found and organized under the agreement in the old book 1645, or that the old book is the original record of the school from the time of its foundation.

How can this conclusion be made consistent with the statement of Mr. Eliot and Mr. Weld in their pe-

tition, 1669, viz.,—"our first book and charter was burned in the burning of John Johnson's house—it was again renewed—yet some of the hands of the donors are not unto this second book personally, which were at the first."

It is implied in this statement that the book burned contained a written agreement "to erect a free schoole." This agreement "was again renewed in another book as we do now present it," dated "last of August 1645."

Now this agreement renewed is entered in the second book. Then follow the names of the donors, which were in the first book written by one hand, the houses or lands bound and the given sums standing against the respective names and a space under each left for the donor to place his signature. Fifty-two have signatures and eleven have no signatures, for reasons stated in the petition, and the places remain vacant. In the margin are names of witnesses against six of these places which have no signatures.

If we turn to the following report of the Referees to whom the petition was referred, we shall find the reason for the names of witnesses in the margin.

"Colony of Massachusetts Bay :

"In pursuance of the appointment of the Honorable General Court, May the 19th, 1669, and further renewed, October the 12th, 1669, appointing us Referees to inquire into the true state of the matter of a

petition presented in the name of the Feoffees of the School in Roxbury, signed by Mr. John Eliot and Mr. Thomas Weld, we having read the papers presented by the persons concerned and heard their several allegations, do find that in the year 1645 there was an agreement of many of the then Inhabitants of Roxbury for the laying a foundation for a School for the instruction of youth in Literature, and that the School work that hath been carried an end in that town hath been performed upon that foundation and that there hath not any other provision at any time been made, for the promoting of Literature amongst the youth there. We find also that many of the present inhabitants are strongly desirous that that foundation may be encouraged, who doubt not but by the countenance of the authority of this Court they shall be able to carry an end the work effectually to the ends proposed.

“We find also that several of the Inhabitants do strongly oppose the way proposed and that hath been in practice as declared by the petitioners, yet do not find that they proposed any other effectual way ; but some of them desirous that this may be altered, provided another might be settled first that might be more acceptable to them ; yet they declared that they feared if the way that hath been formerly attended be wholly waved they should have no School at all ; therefore desire that that way that hath been and yet is, may be continued and established rather

than that there should be no School. And for as much that by the endeavours we have used to persuade them to a mutual agreement, we find not any desirable effect, nor that the temper of those opposing the former foundation is encouraging that by any other endeavours they will be persuaded.

“The premises considered, we conceive that the petitioners’ desires should be granted in granting a confirmation of the School at Roxbury, and to be a free School for all in that town ; and that the present feoffees and their successors chosen as by that agreement be confirmed and impowered, as to collect former subscriptions, so to take in others, and to collect what rents by donation or otherwise may arise due to them ; and that those whose names are not in this book, two witnesses upon oath appearing to prove they did assent and agree to the way of the book, be obliged, and their heirs and assigns as if their names had been thereunto ; we also conceive that the land of Lawrence Whittamore be improved to the best good of the town in being settled upon the free school ; all which we submit to the wisdom and determination of this Honorable Court.

John Leverett,
Edward Tyng,
William Stoughton,
Thomas Shepard.”

May 19th, 1670.

"The Magistrates have past this, their Brethren the Deputies, hereunto consenting; that there be an order drawn up accordingly.

Edward Rawson, Secretary.

Consented to by the Deputies.

William Torrey, Clerk."

Secretary's Office, April 17th, 1818.

A true copy of the original on file.

Attest,

Alden Bradford,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Thus far the payment of 1645 in the old book, and the statements in the petition are in strict conformity. It now remains to be shown that John Johnson's house was burned previously to the "last of August 1645."

Gov. Winthrop says, 1645, 2, 6, (1645, Ap. 6,)

"Two great fires happened this week, one at Salem; Mr. Downing having built a new house at his farm, he being gone to England, and his wife and family gone to the church meeting upon the Lord's day, the chimney took fire and burnt down the house and bedding, apparel and household, to the value of 200 pounds. The other was at Roxbury this day. John Johnson,* the surveyor general of the ammuni-

* As he was "chosen constable of Roxsbury" so early as 19 October, 1630, testified by our Col. Rec. I, 62, we may conclude that he came with Winthrop. By his will he gave a dwelling house and lands to wife during her life, and after "unto my five children, to be equally divided, my eldest son having a double portion therein, according to the word of God."—*Savage*.

tion, a very industrious and faithful man in his place, having built a fair house in the midst of the town, with divers barns and other outhouses, it fell on fire in the day time (no man knowing by what occasion,) and there being in it seventeen barrels of the country's powder and many arms, all was suddenly burnt and blown up, to the value of 4 or 500 pounds, where- in a special providence of God appeared, for he being from home, the people came together to help, and many were in the house, no man thinking of the powder, till one of the company put them in mind of it, whereupon they all withdrew, and soon after the powder took fire, and blew up all about it, and shook the houses in Boston and Cambridge, so as men thought it had been an earthquake, and carried great pieces of timber a great way off, and some rags and such light things beyond Boston meeting-house. There being then a stiff gale at south, it drove the fire from the other houses in the town, (for this was the most northerly,) otherwise it hath endangered the greater part of the town.

“ This loss of our powder was the more observable in two respects, 1. Because the court had not taken that care they ought to pay for it, having been owing for divers years ; 2. In that, at the court before, they had refused to help our countrymen in Virginia, who had written to us for some for their defence against the Indians, and also to help our brethren of Plymouth in their want.” [*See also Hubbard, Col. Mass. Hist. Soc. vols. vii and viii, p. 430, 2d series. See*

also account of same fire by Mr. Eliot, 1645, in Roxbury Ch. Records, p. 246.] This last in the handwriting of Eliot, agrees with that of the more precise Winthrop, and is to be received in preference to that of Hubbard, in which there may have been an error by the transcriber.

It may therefore be considered as a settled fact, that the old book in the parchment cover, now in our possession, contains the original agreement whereby the "free schoole" of 1645, now "The Grammar School in the easterly part of Roxbury," was "erected," and for all practical or legal purposes, is the first book and the only book containing the school records from the time of its foundation. But the burning of a previous book does not justify or palliate the scantiness and imperfection of the Records of the Feoffees or Trustees, or the want of an account of money received and paid by them or their Treasurer, if any such officer were appointed.

It seemed important to ascertain the origin and foundation of the school and the design and intention of its founders ; for all donations subsequently made, are legally considered given to the end and for the same purpose, subject only to the expressed condition of the donors.

CHAPTER III.

THE FEOFFEEES; MEETING OF DONORS, &c.

The records and papers on file were written in ancient characters, and the latter are much defaced and mutilated. Both, therefore, are now difficult to be read, or are illegible by persons not acquainted with the ancient characters. It may be of some use to present the most important parts in a modern character, showing the progress of the school, the intention of Mr. Bell in his will, the history of the school lands, what of them were given by Mr. Bell and what were given by other benefactors, or acquired by purchase or otherwise.

The earliest entry in the old book is the agreement of 1645 on pp. 7-19. The next is a further agreement of 1646 ; p. 19, as already stated.

The next entry is at the end of the book, p. 117.

[1648.] "We have appointed William Hely to receive all the demands from us for boarding Father Stowe and his son and the rent for his house made the school of Bro. Bridges, being 25.18, and a 1d. which is to be discounted of his rent of the school land, this being the 27th of November 1648."

Then the following agreement, p. 116 :—

"This witnesseth that I, Isaac Morrill, have agreed

and undertaken yearly to collect and gather the school money and pay it into the schoolmaster. This bargain and agreement was made by all the Feoffees the 27th of November, . . . the said Isaac Morrill to have yearly 28s. 8d. for the gathering of the yearly payment of the schoolmaster . . the 27th of November, 1648.

Signed, Isaac Morrill."

[1649.] "The Feoffees have agreed with Mr. Hanford to teach the free school the next year, beginning the twenty-fifth of the first month in the year 1650, and for his wages we do promise to give him twenty-two pounds."

[1652.] On the same page, "The Feoffees have agreed with Mr. Daniel Weld this 22d of the 9th, 52, that he provide convenient benches, with forms with tables, for the scholars to sit on and to write at, with a convenient seat for the school master and a desk to put the Dictionary on and shelves to lay up books, and keep the house and windows and doors with the chimney sufficient and proper—and there shall be added to his yearly stipend due by the book the rent of the school land, being four pounds the year. He having promised the Feoffees to free them of the labor of gathering up the particulars of the contributions and they to stand by in case any be refractory.

Signed, Daniel Weld."

"By virtue of this agreement the Feoffees are discharged until the twenty-ninth day of September,

1666, the Michaelmas after his decease, viz., Mr. Daniel Weld the late school master." [*This note was probably added after Mr. Weld's decease, July 23d, 1666, aged 80 years.*]

[1658.] Page 21. "25 March, 1658. The names of the Feoffees of the schoole of Roxbury now in being, are Isaac Heath, Elder of the church of Roxbury, John Johnson, William Parke, Isaak Morrill, for as much as it hath pleased God by his providence to remove by death and removal sundry of the Feoffees; now to make up the number of names, according to the order mentioned in the booke, we the surviving Feoffees have chosen to make the number complete, namely, Griffin Crafts, John Pairpoint, Thomas Weld: since John Johnson's death was chosen 18 day of May, 1660, John Ruggles, senior, to complete the number of them."

Although this is the first record of a choice of Feoffees, it is stated in the Roxbury Church Records, that Philip Eliot, who died in 1657, was a Feoffee.

[1662.] Page 21. "At the town meetinge the nineteenth day of the eleventh month 1662, it was unanimesly agreed that all the donors of the schoole in Roxbury doe meete together in the schoolehouse at nine of the clock upon the forth day come fortnight, being the fourth day of the last month the same yeare, and whoever also of the inhabitants or neighbours of the said town that are willing to joyne in the promotinge the good and benefitt of the said schoole are desired also to be present at the said meetinge."

Then the following :—

“The Donors did meet upon the fifteenth day of February, 1662, and they came to a new choice of seven Feoffees and they chose these following.

Deacon Parke,
Edward Denison,
Robt. Willyams,
Willyam Cheney,
Giles Payson,
John Bowles,
Thomas Weld.*

“The donors being warned to the formentioned end upon the eighth day of the said month when there was a town meeting legally called, and the donors who ware entred in the book haveing pertickular warning from howse to howse with severall others both of the meeting and the end of it.”

This is the first meeting of the donors recorded in the book.

On a paper not recorded, marked No. 1 a, File viii, is the following memorandum :

[1666.] “In the year sixty six, in the month of January, Mr. Daniel Weld being formerly dead, . . the Feoffees sent out to call together the Donors, who after notice and warning came in and met the same month aforesaid, and after some discourse it was thought convenient and a matter most tending to peace and love, to propound the case to the whole

* Son of the pastor.

town, that opportunity might be to as many as thought of the town to come in and join in this work, and as to help bear the charge so to have the privilege of the school . . or else that they would present a better way and we would join them. . . It was concluded and voted to meet that day sevensnight, and upon that day the town met. After much discourse, spending the day, that meeting was orderly dissolved and nothing done."

It is understood that the town at this time supported no school, though required by law since 1647 to provide a schoolmaster to teach children to read and write, and if the town were increased "to the number of one hundred families or householders," to "set up a grammar school."

The free school could not receive all the children, yet the town would neither contribute to its support, nor propose any other plan.

[1666.] Upon the same paper No. 1 a, File viii, "Upon the 26, 12, 66 (26th day of the 12th month, 1666) the Feoffees met together and agreed to speak with Mr. Mighill to be school master for our town . . . to begin his time by the 26th of March next."

[1668.] "The Lord having taken away two of the Feoffees by death, by the liberty the rest of the Feoffees have they have compleated their number by the choice of our two Elders, namely, Mr. John Eliot our teacher, and Mr. Samuel Danforth our Pastor, the 24th of November, 1668."

CHAPTER IV.

COVENANT WITH THE TEACHER.

[1668.] The following "covenant" was made but not recorded "the 25th of the 12th, 68."

"Know all men by these presents, that Mr. Eliot, sen., William Park, Thomas Weld, John Boles, Robert Williams, Giles Payson, at present Feoffees in Roxberry, have covenanted and agreed with John Prudden to keep a schoole in y^e towne of Roxberry, for y^e space of one full yeare, beginning on y^e sixth of March next ensuing y^e date hereof, but not longer except y^e said John Prudden see cause for to doe; provided he give a quarter's warning to y^e aforesaid fooffees y^t they may otherwise conveniently provide themselves with a schoolmaster; whereupon y^e said John Prudden doth promise and engage to use his best skill and endeavours, both by precept and example, *to instruct in all scholasticall, morall, and theologicall discipline*, the children (so far as they are or shall be capable) of those persons whose names are here underwritten, all A B C Darrians excepted."

Then follow the names of fifty-four persons in three columns, and in a fourth column headed "gratis" are names of four others, viz., John Gorton, John Griggs, Wm. Haskins and — Frizall.

"In consideration whereof y^e aforesayd feoffees (not enjoyning nor leting y^e said Prudden from teach-

ing any other children, provided y^e number thereof doe not hinder y^e profiting of the fore-named youth) doe promise and engage (for the due recompence of his labour) to allow y^e said John Prudden y^e full and just summe of twenty-five pounds: y^e one halfe to be payed on y^e 29 of September next ensuing the date hereof, and the other halfe on the 25 of March next ensuing, i. e., in y^e year (70), y^e said £25 to be payed by William Park and Robert Williams, their heirs and administrators at y^e upper-mills in Roxberry, three quarters in Indian Corne or Peas and y^e other fourth-part in Barley, all good and merchandable, at price currant in y^e countrey rate, at y^e days of payment.

“ It is also further added (by agreement) for y^e encouragement of y^e said John Prudden in y^e said imployment y^t if any person or persons in y^e towne of Roxberry shall for like ends desire and upon like grounds with those above mentioned, see meete to adde their names to this writeing, they shall enjoy like priviledges with those whose names are above written, provided y^t whatsoever they shall give in y^t way, shall be an addition to y^e £25, and to be payed with it as afore-sayd; for the confirmation of which covenante we mutually subscribe our hands hereto.”

“ Whereas it is above-sayd y^t William Park and Robert Williams doe engage both for the time, place and manner of the paying the aforesaid twenty-five

pounds, Giles Payson and Robert Williams, their heirs or administrators, doe hereby engage for y^e payment of y^e one halfe of the afore-sayd twenty-five pounds at y^e same place and in y^e manner as above written, but in y^e month commonly called November next ensuing y^e date hereof; and for y^e payment of y^e other halfe y^e aforesaid William Park and John Boles doe in y^e like manner engage themselves, heirs and administrators, to be payed on y^e 25 of March next ensuing that; i. e., in y^e year (70) or before y^t time.

John Eliot,
William Park,
Thomas Weld,
John Bowles,
Robert Williams,
Giles Payson.

John Prudden.

This covenant fulfilled to the
satisfaction of the covenanters.

John Prudden.”*

* See note H.

CHAPTER V.

COLONIAL LEGISLATION.

[1670.] The petition of John Eliot and Thomas Weld dated 20th of the 3d mo., 1669, to the General Court, its reference to a committee and the report of that committee have been already given.

The following act in relation to that petition was adopted:

“ Colony of Massachusetts Bay :

At a General Court of Election held at Boston the 11th of May, 1670.

“ Whereas, certain of the inhabitants of Roxbury, out of a religious care of their posterity and their education in good literature, did heretofore separate and set apart certain sums of money amounting to twenty pounds, to be paid annually unto certain feoffees and their successors by the said donors or feoffees orderly chosen for the sole and only behoof, benefit and settlement of a free school in the said town of Roxbury, obliging themselves, heirs, executors and assigns together with their houses and homesteads for the true and full performance of their respective obligations, all which doth fully appear by their agreement bearing date the last of August one thousand six hundred forty and five, in which agreement the original donors were wisely suitors to the General Court for the estab-

lishment of the premises according to which a petition was preferred in the name of the present feoffees to the General Court holden at Boston, May 19th, 1669, in answer of which the Court impowered a committee fully to take cognizance of and return the case to the court, which accordingly was done as appears by their return dated May 19, 1670—after serious consideration whereof this Court doth hereby

“ Order and Enact, that the said agreement made and signed by the donors of the said sum of money the last of August, 1645, be by our authority ratified and established to all intents, ends and purposes therein specified, both in its respect to the orderly choice and power of the feoffees as also for the time and manner of the payment of the said sums of money distinctly to be yielded and paid by the donors of the same according to their respective subscriptions, and in case of refusal of payment of any part of the said sums of money to which subscription is made or consent legally proved, that the orderly distress of the feoffees upon the respective estates obliged shall be valid for the payment of any such sums of money so refused to be paid ; as also this Court by their authority doth settle and determine the lands of Laurent Whittemore with all the rents and arrearages that have or may arise from the same, to be received and improved by the said feoffees to the use, behoof and benefit of the free school in Roxbury, which said feoffees are hereby impowered for the ordering of all things for the settlement and reparation of the school

house, choice of master and order of the scholars ; to improve all donations either past or future for the behoof and benefit of the said school without any personal or private respects, as also the ordering of twenty acres of arable land lying in the great lots which hath been in occupation for the said school about twenty years ; as also that if for the necessary and convenient future being of a schoolmaster there be necessary the future levying of any further sums of money, that the said Donors be absolutely and wholly free from any such levy or imposition, those only being accounted donors who are possessed of or responsible for the said sums of money according to subscription, and the said feoffees to be always responsible to the Court of Assistants and donors for their faithful discharge of their trust :—Provided there be constant provision of an able Grammar school master, and the school house be settled where it was first intended, and may be accommodable to those whose homestalls are engaged towards the maintenance thereof, and in case there be need of further contribution that the levy be equally made on all the inhabitants excepting only those that do by virtue of their subscriptions pay their full proportion of the annual charges.

“ True copy from the Records of the General Court, pages 656 and 657.

Attest, John Avery, Jun'r, Secretary.”

The lands mentioned in the foregoing act are described in the two following leases.

[Lease A, File I.] This indenture made this twenty-fifth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred seventy, and the twenty-third of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, between Mr. John Eliot, William Park, &c., feoffees of the free school in Roxbury &c., on the one party, and Capt. Isaak Johnson and Robert Pepper on the other party, witnesseth, that the said John Eliot, &c., feoffees as aforesaid according to the power granted unto them by the Hon. General Court as appeareth by their act dated the 19th day of May, 1670, for and in consideration of the rents herein hereafter reserved, &c.,—have demised &c., all those two messuages, tenements or parcels of land lying and being in Roxbury aforesaid, the rightful possession of Laurent Whittemore, late of Roxbury, viz., four acres of pasture lands more or less, adjoining unto Stony river* adjacent to the land of Good^m Drake, late also of Roxbury, as it is now in the possession of Jno. Pairpoint, together with ten acres more or less lying upon Pond Lot Hill, &c., known by the name of Whittamore lott, to have, to hold, &c., unto the said Isaak Johnson and Robert Pepper, &c., for and during the tearm of eighteen years beginning from the tenth of Novr. next ensuing the date hereof, fully to be compleated and ended, the said Isaak Johnson and Robert Pepper, &c., paying therefor

* The stream running by Wait's Mill, and the corner of Centre St., under Hog's Bridge.

yearly during the said tearm, the full and just sum of three pounds in merchandable corn at the price which shall be in the country rate at the time of payment, to be delivered at the now dwelling house of the above said Thomas Weld in Roxbury, &c.,—the receipt of one of the forementioned feoffees or the then incumbent of the free school shall be the tenant's discharge, &c., &c."

The above was assigned to Deacon Park.

[Lease B, File I.] "This indenture made the twenty-fifth of September, one thousand six hundred and seventy, between John Eliot, &c., feoffees, &c., and John Holbrook—witnesseth that the said John Eliot, &c., have demised, &c., all that messuage or tenement of school land—in the great lots containing by estimation, seventeen acres—together with four acres of land lately belonging to John Stebbins, and three acres lately Giles Payson's, in all twenty-four acres of arable or pasture land—seven years—paying therefor yearly—five pounds—this tenth day of April one thousand six hundred and seventy-one."

[1672.] Page 39. "Agreed 21, 4, 1672, by the Feoffees of the free school, That whatsoever schoolmaster be hired for the town use, it shall be done in writing, under the hands of five at least, of the Feoffees and the schoolmaster, and that for the term of and for a year only, and to be renewed and agreed upon every year. In which agreement the sum of money to be paid—and the duty of the schoolmaster, and manner and nature of his performance

therein is to be set down, and no donor to be obliged to pay any dues unto any other but such schoolmaster so hired—and that a quarter of a year warning and notice shall be required to be given either by the Feoffees or by the schoolmaster when either or both will hire or be hired for no longer time.”

CHAPTER VI.

THOMAS BELL.

[1671, 1672.] Mr. Bell deserves particular notice for the interest he manifested in the success of the free school. He was one of the early settlers in Roxbury, and subjected his estates to an annual tax for the support of the school. At his death, which occurred in London in 1671, it was found that he had bequeathed to it all his real estate of nearly 200 acres, in Roxbury. His will was made January 29, 1671, and probated in London, May 3d, 1672. It is a long document of fifteen pages, from which we make the following extract :—

“Imprimis, I give unto Mr. John Elliot, Minister of the Church and people of God, at Roxbury, in New England, and Captain Isaac Johnson, whom I take to be an officer or overseer of and in the said Church, and to one such other like godly person now bearing office in the said Church, and their succes-

sory, the Minister and other two such head officers of the said Church at Roxbury, as the whole church there from time to time shall best approve of, successively from time to time forever, all those my messuages or tenements, lands and hereditaments, with their and every of their appurtenances, scituate, lying and being at Roxbury, in New England, aforesaid, in parts beyond the seas, to have and to hold to the said Minister and officers of the said Church of Roxbury for the time being, and their successors from time to time for ever in trust only, notwithstanding to and for the maintenance of a schoolemaster and free schoole for the teaching and instructing of poore mens children at Roxbury, aforesaid forever, and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever."

The above extract from Mr. Bell's will is also entered in Roxbury Church Records, p. 298.

[1673.] Page 41. "Mem., that on the 10, 12, 1673, the above grant of land was read to the Church and they voted Mr. Samuel Danforth, Pastor to the said Church of Roxbury was chosen and empowered to act with the other two above mentioned as above."

Page 43. "Roxbury, this 27, 12, 1673."

"Whereas, Mr. Thomas Bell of London, merchant, lately deceased, hath by his last will and testament given his farm in Roxbury, in New England, to certain Trustees for the maintenance of a schoolmaster and free school in Roxbury forever, and Mr. John Eliot and Capt. Isaak Johnson, two of the Trustees,

have affixed the rent of said farm to the present free school in Roxbury as appears by their lease of the said farm to Mr. John Gore, I, Samuel Danforth, being according to the direction in Mr. Bell's will chosen by the Church to be the third Trustee, upon mature deliberation, I do allow and approve and do hereby confirm the affixing of the said donation of Mr. Bell to the present free school in Roxbury. Witness mine hand. Samuel Danforth."

CHAPTER VII.

LEASES, RENTS, &c.

The following lease, much worn and defaced, is on file.

"Articles of agreement made and concluded upon between Mr. John Eliot, Mr. Samuel Danforth, and Capt. Isaak Johnson, being overseers and husbands in trust of that part of the estate of Mr. Thomas Bell, formerly of Roxbury, deceased, which lyeth and is contained in said Roxbury on the one partie, and John Gore of said town, schoolmaster, on the other partie, are as followeth, viz. :"—

"The said overseers, husbands or trustees have, and by these presents do rent, let out to hire unto the said John Gore, the houses, barns and homestead of the said Mr. Thomas Bell, together with all and

every parcel of land whatsoever, which was the proper estate of Mr. Thomas Bell at his decease, and by him given to the use and benefit of a master and free school for teaching and instructing the children of Roxbury, (with special regard to the children of the poor,) and with all the privileges,—to have and to hold, from the first day of May one thousand (*illegible*) twenty one years.

“In consideration whereof, the said Gore doth covenant to teach, or by his substitute, against whom there shall be no just objection, to cause to be taught a grammar free school according to the order and appointment of the said trustees, or paying unto the said overseers the sum of twelve pounds per annum in corn, or in cattle, or paying the same sum to any other person for the use and benefit of a school and schoolmaster as above mentioned,—finally, also, to repair said houses and barns upon his own proper cost and charge; both parties respectively to these presents have set their hands and seals this fourth day of March, one thousand six hundred and seventy-three.

“Signed by

“John Gore.”

“In presence of two witnesses.”

The affixing of the rents, &c., of Mr. Bell's lands to the free school, as stated by Mr. Danforth, met with great opposition, the same which was manifested to the Referees in 1670.

To settle these disputes, the following act was passed :—

[1674.] “ At a General Court for Election, held at Boston in New England 27th May, 1674.”

“ In answer to the petition of the Feoffees of the free school of Roxbury, settled heretofore by order of Court, in Town Street, the General Court having heard and seen the pleas and evidences in the case, doe, upon mature deliberation, judge that the declared intent of Mr. Thomas Bell, both in his life and at his death, in his will, was the settlement of his estate in Roxbury upon that free school then in being at his death in the said town.”

It appears, then, that Mr. Bell in 1645 was one of the founders of the free school in Roxbury, and that his original subscription 13s. was afterwards raised 2s. by purchase of the estate of Jeremiah Cesworth.

That not only the children of the donors attended the school, but also those of certain poor persons “*gratis*,” allowed by the Trustees. (See Agreement, p. 30.)

Mr. Bell, with his wife, returned to England previous to 1654. (See Roxbury Church Records, p. 32.)

Mr. Bell continued to be so well satisfied with the school in 1669, that he then directed Mr. Eliot, by letters, to raise his donation to twenty shillings a year. At London, 1671, January 29th, Mr. Bell makes his will, bequeathing to Trustees all his houses and lands in Roxbury “to and for the maintenance of a schoolemaster and free schoole for the teaching

and instructing of poore mens children at Roxbury." The school then in Roxbury was a free school in which poor men's children were taught "gratis," to the extent of the means of the school. More funds were needed to extend "gratis" the benefits of the school.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Bell makes his will and gives all his lands in Roxbury to and for a free school for teaching poor men's children, and appoints persons who were donors and Feoffees of the then free school to be his Trustees.

Now, what free school did Mr. Bell intend in his will? Is there any doubt? Mr. Eliot, the minister, friend and correspondent of Mr. Bell, said it was the free school of which Mr. B. was one of the founders, and had continued a patron to the time of his death. Mr. Danforth, the pastor, and Capt. Isaak Johnson, being the other two Trustees, declare the same.

Finally, the General Court, 1674, upon mature deliberation, "having heard and seen the pleas and evidences," judge the declared intent of Mr. Bell, both in his life and at his death, in his will, was "the settlement of his estate in Roxbury upon that free school then in being at his death in the said town."

Again, as Mr. Bell in 1645 bound his house forever for the payment of a yearly rent to the school of which he was a founder, it is to be presumed, in case he intended another and a new free school, he would have made an exception or reservation of the above rent in his bequest to the Trustees under his will, for

- he could not have intended to give a part of his estate to one school, and then the whole to another school, including the part given to the first.

[1674.] Page 44. "28, 2, 1674. A joynt meeting and Vote of all the Feoffees chose Mr. Thomas Weld, Jr.,* schoolemaster for the year ensuing, and agreed that the whole donations and rents of the free school, together with the rent of Mr. Bell's farm, be paid him, except so much as is necessary for repairs of the school-house."

This vote is explained by a note from Mr. Gore, 26th March, 1674, by which it appears "that he apprehended some inconvenience, and wishes some postponement while the Feoffees and Trustees of Mr. Bell's will should come to a nearer union in some points that there seems to be some difference of opinion between us in. I do hereby declare that it shall not be anywise grievous to me, if the Feoffees make choice of another schoolmaster. 26 March, 1674."

Signed, "John Gore."

On the back of Mr. Gore's note, is an agreement not signed, "this 27, 1, 1674, (27th March) between the Feoffees and Mr. Gore, that the said Mr. Gore shall . . . tend the said school and all scholars that shall attend belonging to said Town, whether Latin scholars, writers, readers, or spellers, for the term of a full and compleat year, beginning from the twenty-fifth of March past."

* The grandson of the pastor.

[1674.] Page 44. "Memo. Novem. 10, 1674. Disposed of the twenty pounds money received of Edward Morris by virtue of judgement granted against him on account of Mr. Bell's moveables—ten pounds to John Ruggles, six pounds to Jonathan Fairbanks, twelve shillings to the charge of Court, so there remains in Deac. Parks his hands three pounds eight shillings. Aug. 4, 1676."

"24, 1, 1676-7. Received of John Ruggles the above said ten pounds, with thirteen shillings interest, and is in Deac. Park's hands for the school, &c."

Oldest Receipt on file ; Land given.

[1674-5.] "This writing witnesseth that I, Thomas Weld, Jun^r have received of James Frizzal, Sen^r the full and just sum of ten shillings in current money of New England, for the marsh given by Sam^l Finch to the school the 6th day of this instant month, as witness my hand."

(Signed,) "Thomas Weld, Jr."

"Dated 6, 1, 1674-5."

This is probably Frizzal's marsh on the great river at Gravelly Point*, now leased for 999 years.

[1679-80.] "At a meeting of the donors in Roxbury, March 16, 1679-80, for the supply of wood for the school. It is ordered that parents, masters, and guardians for the several children coming

* The point that runs out into the bay at the mouth of Stony River, towards Cambridge.

to the school, whether inhabitants or strangers, shall in the month of October or November pay to the school master four shillings per child coming to school, or bring half a cord of good merchantable wood, except such as for poverty or otherwise shall be acquitted by the Feoffees."

On the other side of the same paper, with the same ink and by the same hand, is the following :—

" Mr. Eliot and Mr. Boles declaring their intention of laying down their trust as Feoffees, Mr. John Pierpont and Gen. Timothy Stevens were made choice of by a unanimous vote of the donors for the supply of that place, and after information and upon complaint that many of the donations remain unpaid, . . . it is agreed and ordered that the Feoffees annually appoint and empower one of themselves or the donors as Bailly (Bailiff) for the year, who shall give notice from house to house of the donors, the place and time of payment, . . . and in case of failure, to make distress, . . . and that Robert Williams is empowered for the year ensuing, and that twenty shillings be annually allowed out of the donations for satisfaction of their service."

File VIII, contains a letter from the schoolmaster, and on the back of it is a draught of a record made (p. 45) under date of July 25th, 1684. By another paper in the same file, Mr. Thomas Bernard "entered upon the school July 22d, 1680." From these dates and the signature of the letter, viz., "T. B.," it is concluded that Mr. Bernard was the writer. He says :

[1681.] "Of inconveniences I shall instance in no other than that of the school-house, the confused and shattered and nastie posture that it is in, not fitting for to reside in; the glass broken, and thereupon very raw and cold, the floor very much broken and torn up to kindle fires, the hearth spoiled, the seats, some burnt and others out of kilter, so that one had as well nigh as goods keep school in a hog stie as in it.

"I thought it good to acquaint you with it, and would entreat to acquaint the rest of the Feoffees therewith." "T. B."

If they failed to understand the real state of affairs, it was not the fault of Mr. B.

[1682.] Page 110. "Ap. 24. Then agreed with Ensigne Tobias Davis that he shall improve the school land in Great Lots, at fifty shillings money per an., until the first day of May, 1689."

[1682.] "Robert Williams is chosen steward for the gathering of the year's rent ending March 25, 1682."

[1683.] "Memorand. 29th Octob. 1683. Given by Mr. William Mead, late of Roxbury, deceased, (as is expressed in his will) unto the free school of Roxbury, for the encouragement of learning, all the aforesaid little tenement by me purchased; in case my beloved wife Rebeckah marry not, my will is that after her decease the whole . . . shall be for the use and benefit of the aforesaid school, and managed by the Feoffees of the said school for the best advantage."

The land above referred to was known as Mead's Orchard, and is situated on Warren Street, between Walnut and St. James Streets.

[1684.] Page 49. Giles Payson grants "three acres of pasture land" to the Feoffees "in consideration of his respect and affection to the free school, and for acquittance from his book rent, which is four shillings per annum." Signed by Giles Payson, and also signed by John Bowles, James Pierpont, Joseph Dudley, Robert Williams, Samuel Williams, John Ruggles, senior, and Timothy Stevens, Feoffees.

"N. B. Granted to take off in full Donations on House Lots."



CHAPTER VIII.

LEASES FOR FIVE HUNDRED YEARS, AND WHAT BECAME OF THEM.

Page 49. "School House in Roxbury, Jan'y 15, 1683."

"Joseph Dudley, Esq., and Ensigne Timothy Stevens are hereby empowered . . . to let and sell the whole estate of Mr. Thomas Bell belonging to the free school . . . for the space of five hundred years."

Signed by seven Feoffees.

There is on file a public advertisement of intention to sell.

[1686-7.] Lease for 500 years. "This indenture made this twenty-first day of Jan'y, 1686-7 between Joseph Dudley, &c., 'Feoffees' and Mr. John Eliot, Pastor and two Deacons, Payson and Gary, 'Trustees,' on the one party, and Timothy Stevens and Samuel Ruggles on the other party, witnesseth, that the above said Dudley, &c., and Eliot, &c., do hereby demise, grant and to farm, let . . . woodland lying at Walk Hill . . . thirty-five acres (10 acres deducted from 45 for Mr. Gore) . . . half of a forty-five acre lot at Muddy pond,* also eighteen acres in the Nooks† . . . four acres at Rocky Swamp‡ . . . two acres of Marsh at Gravelly Point, (being Bell's land) for and during the term of five hundred years, beginning the first of May next, . . . yielding and paying therefor yearly to the Feoffees . . . or in their absence to the master of the said school at the school house, four pounds current money."

The above signed by the parties, but afterwards cancelled.

[1686.] A similar lease was made to Mr. John Gore, of the "Mansion house, barns, orchards and

* Near the Punch Bowl in Brookline.

† A name used for certain points of land, or knolls that made out into the meadows near the streams, as the Nooks on Stony River.

‡ This locality, says Mr. Ellis, it is hard to identify. Several roads in different parts of the town lead to "Rocky Swamp." The chief one extended from what is now known as "Tommy's Rock" up on to Stony River, through the valley.

Homesteads late belonging to the said Mr. Bell, with the land on the west side of the Highway . . . 30 acres . . . with four acres of Marsh at the Salt Pans* and two acres more at Gravelly Point, or the remainder belonging to Mr. Bell when two acres shall be first taken out which is otherwise disposed of. Also fourteen acres . . . with ten acres of land at Walk Hill, part of Bell's lot there . . . with twenty-two and a half acres, or the hither half a lot at Muddy pond formerly belonging to Mr. Bell . . . for 500 years . . . for 14 pounds."

[1688.] A similar lease to "Samuel Ruggles, senior, . . . 4 acres bounded N. westerly by the Common land of said Towne, westerly by Stony river, . . . 500 years—40 shillings." . . . On the back are receipts for rents each year, by Feoffees, or master, the last [1718] by "Richard Dana, schoolmaster."

[1688.] Lease made to "John Lyon and Ebenezer Heath for the Pond Lot for forty years at the rent of forty shillings per annum."

The leases for 500 years produced much uneasiness among the donors of the school and the inhabitants of the town. It was urged that there was unfairness in the sales; that leases for so long a time were inconsistent with the intention of the donor, and therefore void. A suit was brought into court. Auchmuty and Valentine were counsel for the school.

* At the east end of the town, towards the bay next to Dorchester.

Henry Bowen in his deposition July 16, 1716, states in what the unfairness and injustice consisted. He also refers to "Matthews his lot" worth "twenty shillings a year." This lot was included in the 18 acres in Nooks, leased to Stevens and Ruggles.

[1716.] The following petition in relation to this matter is on file.

"To his Excellency Samuel Shute, Esq., General and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay, &c., and the Honourable the Council and Honourable House of Representatives in General Court convened.

"The humble Memorial or Petition of Nehemiah Walter, Pastor, and John Payson and John Mayo, Deacons of the Eldest Church of Christ in Roxbury; humbly sheweth:

"That your Memorialists at the last session of this honourable Court exhibited their Petition, praying to be relieved against a long Lease made in Prejudice of the School at Roxbury, and against the Will and Mind of the Donors of that laudable Charity, shewing the abuse and misapplication of the same, both from the Nature of the Gift and from good Authorities in the Law, &c., and both parties then appearing, the matters contained in the said petition were fully heard, argued and debated, but no act or conclusion thereupon made, as your Petitioners understand.

"They therefore most humbly pray that this Honourable Court would reassume your Petitioners case as to Justice and good Conscience should appertain."

The following is the action of the Court thereon :—

In Council August 3d, 1716.

“In answer to the Petition of Reverend Nehemiah Walter, &c., . . . the present Feoffees in Trust according to the Will of Mr. Thomas Bell of London, Merchant, deceased, and upon a full Hearing of both Parties, Resolved, that the Lands and Tenements of the said Mr. Thomas Bell, &c., devised by him to Feoffees in Trust, only to and for the maintenance of a schoolmaster and a free school for the teaching and instruction of poor mens children at Roxbury, for ever, and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever, being leased for five hundred years, is contrary to the law and statutes of England, where the testator lived and died, when he made his afore recited will, and beyond the power of the Feoffees in trust in the said will, and a frustration in a great degree of the pious intention of the donor ; and that the full benefit and profits of the said estate be henceforward restored to the petitioners, to the uses and intents aforesaid, any lease or leases made to the contrary notwithstanding.

“Provided, that all things being duly weighed what the estate has been bettered by the lessees and equitable allowance therefrom shall be made according to apprizement of three persons of integrity upon oath.”

“Sent down for concurrence. Read and non-concurred.”

[1717.] As early as June 1717, funds had been subscribed "for defraying the charge of the Law in recovering the school lands." There is on file a subscription for the "suit against Capt. Eben Gore to recover the school lands." Nothing appears in the school records about the Suit vs. Mr. Gore, or in the papers, except a bill of cost regularly taxed.

April, 1717. A suit was pending between the Trustees one party, Joseph Stevens and Joseph Ruggles the other party (Timothy Ruggles being guardian of Joseph Ruggles) to recover the school lands leased January 21, 1686-7, for 500 years.

On the back of the lease are receipts for rent, and also the following :—

"Boston June 6, 1717, Suffolk ss. We the subscribers being the partys interested in this lease have this day cancelled and made void the same, having agreed upon new leases : as witness our hands.

Joseph Stevens,
Samuel Stevens,
Timothy Stevens,
Joseph Ruggles.

Witness, John Ballantine, Jr.,
Benj. Rolfe."

The above was acknowledged and recorded June 6, 1717.

Suit vs. Eben Gore to recover school land.

By the bill of costs on file it does not appear that the case did or did not go to a jury at the Inferior

Court, July 1777. Mr. Gore then appealed to the Superior Court, November 1777. The Trustees reviewed in May, 1718, when Mr. Gore recovered. Costs £4 17 4.

The following bill of costs allowed and paid by the Feoffees is on file.

Plaintiffs' Costs.

Nehemiah Walter et. al. Pltffs.

vs.

Ebenezer Gore, Defft.

Court, July 1717, ...	£2 13 6
Superior Court, appeal, Nov. 1717, ...	4 8 6
Review, May 1717, including Capt.	
Gore's bill, £4 17 4, ...	12 12 7
	£19 14 7

The following payments are also recorded :—

[1716.] To Mr. Auchmuty to engage him in the school case vs. Ruggles & Stevens, ...	£1 00 00
July 2d, Jury, ...	18 06
Oct. 10, Mr. Valentine, to plead the school case at the Superior Court, ...	1 00 00

On file is a copy of an agreement probably made to provide for the execution of new leases for 14 years at a rent of £10 per ann. as substitutes for those for 500 years.

CHAPTER IX.

GRANT OF LAND NEAR OXFORD, WORCESTER CO., AND
WHAT BECAME OF IT.—SUITS TO RECOVER RENTS.

[1715.] Page 32. The Feoffees, 16th Sept., 1715, appoint a committee to petition the General Court “requesting of them to renew and confirm their Grant of five hundred acres of land to the free school in Roxbury.”

The following is the grant referred to :—

“At the second session of the General Court held at Boston the 16th Oct., 1660. The Court judgeth it meet to grant to the town of Roxbury five hundred acres of land towards the maintainance of a free school.”

“Copy examined. Joseph Hillers,
Clerk.”

By the papers on file, among which are extracts from the Records of the Town of Roxbury, 1749, it appears that the town, and not the free school, obtained the land. But the time and the cause do not appear. (See Town Rec. p. 108, May 15, 1749.)

The town sold one half of the Oxford land in 1770, and the other half in 1774—in all for £233 10 00 = \$745. This sum was kept as a distinct fund under the care of a special committee till March 1, 1790, (T. R. p. 465,) when it was “Voted that the said

Committee be requested to pay the same to the Treasurer—to be deposited in the Town Treasury.”

This was done, and the money became a part of the funds appropriated to the ordinary expenses of the town.

It would gratify a reasonable curiosity to ascertain how it happened that a legislative grant of money for a specific and important purpose, was thus, without any apparent authority, diverted to other and very different purposes.

If the town had authority for the course pursued, it would appear in the records of the Legislature, from whom the grant came, or on those of the town, properly on both. But there is no evidence of such authority. The sum for which the land was sold, if invested at compound interest from March 1st, 1790, when it ceased to be used as the donors intended, would now exceed \$40,000.

[1722.] A suit is brought vs. Samuel Stevens to recover rents due by the book from Isaac Morrill, his great grandfather. The writ dated Feb. 21, 1772, and signed by Habijah Savage, was served Feb. 25. Body arrested and bond given. Henry Wilson, constable.

Court, 25th day of March next, “To answer to the Honl. Paul Dudley, Esquire, Samuel Williams, Yeoman, John Bowles, Gentleman, John Mayo, Cordwainer, Edward Dorr, Shop keeper, John Williams, Yeoman, Edward Sumner, Fishmonger, all of Roxbury, and Feoffees . . . in an action of debt for

refusing and neglecting to pay . . thirty shillings, being so much in arrear and justly owing from the Deft., as he is the possessor of the messuage or homestead in Roxbury, aforesaid, of Isaac Morrill, formerly of said Roxbury, Yeoman, deceased, Great Grandfather of the Defendt. whereupon the said Pltffs. declare and say that the said Isaac Morrill in his life time, viz., in the year 1645, signed a certain writing . . . binding or obliging his dwelling house . . for payment of a yearly stipend of twelve shillings . . confirmed by General Court, 1670. . . And further, the Pltffs. in fact say, that afterwards, by an agreement or general consent, as well of the Feoffees as the subscribers and their successors, the several subscriptions . . . were abated the one half . . to be paid in money, whereby the yearly payment of the said Morrill . . was reduced to six shillings per year, and which was paid for several years by the Defendt., until of late, viz., for five years last past ending in March last of six shillings, amounting in the whole to thirty shillings."

This action was settled by an agreement under hand and seal of Samuel Stevens, (old book, pp. 88, 89) dated 4th of March, 1722-3, by which he covenants to pay the rent or stipends, as they shall become due.

CHAPTER X.

OTHER LEASES AND THE INFORMATION GATHERED FROM
THEM.

[1722.] The lease for 500 years having become null and void by agreement, the 500 acres of land near Oxford, adjoining a pond called Chabunagungamong, having been settled upon the town of Roxbury, and the suit against Stevens for rents five years in arrears having been settled and the arrearages paid, the contentions ceased, and the lands given by Mr. Bell returned to the care of his Trustees, and the land otherwise belonging to the school returned to the Feoffees. The Trustees and the Feoffees were separate Boards. The Trustees leased the lands given by Mr. Bell, received the rents and paid the same over to the Feoffees. The Feoffees leased the other school lands and had the entire appointment and management of the school as to masters, scholars, studies, and all other concerns.

There are several leases on file made by Mr. Bell's Trustees, which are of little use except to determine what of the school lands were given by Mr. Bell, and the situation and bounds of the same.

Lease B. 1st March, 1720, to Ebenezer Gore, 11 years. House, barn and six acres, bounded on the highway leading to Rocky Swamp, south : on lands belonging to Titus Jones, westerly ; on Stony river,

northerly; on land of heirs of B. Gamlin, easterly; also 30 acres homestead of Mr. Bell, bounded on aforesaid highway north and west; on the highway leading to Samuel Weld's house, east, &c., together with four acres Salt Marsh at the Salt Ponds, bounded on the creek, &c., together with 2 acres at Gravelly Point and 14 on the highway leading to Saml. Weld's house, east; also 10 acres at Walk Hill and 22½ acres at Muddy Pond, all which land belonged formerly to Mr. Bell. Lease 11 years ending 1731, £15 per ann. and pay all rates, also make 110 rods of stone wall.

Lease C. 26th March, 1724, to Saml. Stevens, 7 years, Muddy Pond $\frac{4}{5}$ = 22½ acres, Nooks 18 acres, Rocky Swamp meadow 6 acres, Marsh Grav. Point, 2 acres. Rent £6, annually.

Lease D. 8th April, 1735, to John Mory, 5 years, 16 acres situate in 3d allotment of lands, formerly leased to Ebenezer Gore, bounded westerly on school land now leased to Zachariah Smith, northerly on land of Joseph Lyon, easterly on a Highway, south on land of John Mory. Lessee to make each year eight rods stone wall on the premises, next the Highway, &c., and to pay all rates and taxes.

Lease E. 28th March, 1738, to Ebenezer Weld, 7 years, Walk Hill, 45 acres in two parts, separated by a road. Rent £15, all rates, and 10 rods stone wall yearly.

There are other leases of the same lands and later dates, but they give no further information.

File I, contains leases made by Feoffees leasing lands not given by Mr. Bell, but managed solely by themselves.

Lease E. 25 March, 1728, to John Stone 7 years, 10 acres Whittemore lot, Pond Hill, £2 10 00.

Lease E, 2. 25 March, 1754, to Edward Child 5 years, Marsh at Gravelly Point on River (Frizzal) £00 10 00.

Lease G. 25 March, 1772, to John D. Williams, 20 acres in Great Lots, 5 years, £3 9 4.

On the petition of the Feoffees [1786,] they were authorized by the General Court to sell "a piece of land of about 20 acres" in Roxbury, provided they "gave a bond to the Treasurer of the said town of Roxbury, to the satisfaction of the selectmen thereof, conditioned that no part of the principal sum said land shall sell for, be appropriated to any other purpose than that of being vested again in real estate," &c.

Lease R. 25 March, 1788, to Ralph Smith, 7 acres near his house and on the Mill Pond. "Paying annually as much money as will pay and discharge the schoolmaster's board for twenty-one weeks, or board the said master twenty-one weeks himself."

[1728.] In a letter on file, (March 25, 1728,) Eben. Pierpont, schoolmaster, asks of the Feoffees if he shall receive scholars "before they can read tollerably well in their Psalters." The Feoffees answer that he "shall not be obliged to receive any children for his instruction . . . until such time as they can spell

common easy English words either in the Primer or in the Psalter in some good measure.

“John Bowles, by order of Feoffees.”

[1731.] April 7. The following schedule of “profits or income of the free school in Roxbury,” is on file.

“Imprimis, Mr. Bell’s farm, so called :”—

	£	s.	d.
Ebenezer Gore’s Lease, at . . .	30	00	00
Ebenezer Weld’s “ . . .	7	00	00
Zach. Smith’s “ . . .	3	00	00
Scarborough and Sam’l Williams, .	5	00	00
	£45	00	00

“Other school lands :”—

	£.	s.	d.
Joseph Ruggles, . . .	6	00	00
Joseph Williams, . . .	4	10	00
Joseph Warren, . . .	2	10	00
John Stone, . . .	2	10	00
James Frizzel, . . .	10	00	16 00 00
“Governour Dudley’s donation, £50,”	3	00	00

Subscriptions collected by	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Dorr, . . .	2	02	00
Mr. S. Williams, . . .	1	16	03
Mr. Ed’d Sumner, . . .	1	08	00
Major John Bowles, . . .	1	04	00
Dea. Mayo, . . .	19	00	
Mr. John Williams, . . .	12	08	8 01 11

The whole amounts to, . 72 01 11

Order Concerning Wood.

[1735.] Roxbury, Nov. 10. "At a meeting of the Feoffees, ordered, that the parents or masters of each and every child sent to the said school, shall either send with said child eight shillings in money or two feet of good wood, and in case they do neither, the master is hereby ordered to suffer no such children to have the benefit of the fire. Provided always that this order shall not extend to any child or children who shall be exempted by the Feoffees by reason of poverty or low circumstances of the parents or master; they applying to the Feoffees for the purpose.

Signed, Paul Dudley,
John Bowles,
Edward Sumner,
Isaac Williams,
Shubael Low,
Eben'r Dorr."



CHAPTER XI.

TRUSTEES OF MR. BELL'S WILL—EXTRACTS FROM THEIR
RECORDS.

[1738-9.] "Jan'y 2, 1738-9. Ebenezer Gore by deed," (No. 6, File IV.) "quitclaims to Nehemiah Walter, &c. . . . a certain piece of Meadow

land, . . one acre and a half, . . bounded . . westerly by Stony River."

[1741-2.] "March 23d, 1741-2. Petition and Act of General Court to authorize Nehemiah Walter et al. . . to sell . . pasture land . . near Rocky Swamp . . about 18 acres, . . the produce of the sale . . to purchase other real estate."

This must have been "18 acres in the Nooks."

[1742.] "30th Decem., 1742. Samuel Scarborough for twenty pounds, old tenor, . . grants . . to . . Nehemiah Walter et al., one acre and a half . . of land . . bounded westerly partly upon the school meadow."

[1760.] "On petition of Amos Adams and others, dated Decem. 19, 1760. . . In House of Representative, June 5, 1761, read, and ordered that the Rev. Amos Adams et al. . . be and hereby are empowered to make sale of the said six acres of swamp or meadow ground, as also the two acres of upland adjoining thereto . . . to purchase other real estate."

No record of the doings of the Trustees under Mr. Bell's will has been discovered, except some minutes in Roxbury Church Records, pp. 311, 312, from which we extract the following:—

[1760.] Oct. 13. "Deac. Edward Ruggles and Thomas Gardiner gave bond to the Trustees for £31 07 05, school money, that arose from the sale of land."

Then follows a record of eight leases of school land for five and seven years.

[1765.] "This year the Trustees demolished the old house on the school farm where Capt. Gore dwelt, it not being capable of being repaired, and erected a new house in its place. Whatever was valuable in the old was used to build the new house."

[1768.] The Trustees built a new barn on the school farm, which cost £418, old tenor."

Records of Feoffees.

[1742.] Page 68. "At a meeting upon the 2d of August, 1742, . . . Whereas, the old school-house in the Easterly part of Roxbury being gone much to decay, it was thought proper by the Feoffees to erect a new school-house, and, with the help of many well-disposed persons, by way of subscription, they did in the year 1742 erect a new house for said use, for which, in the same year, the Hon. Paul Dudley, Esq., was pleased to bestow, for the use of said school, a good, handsome bell." (This bell was recast in 1789.)

The school-house here referred to was the third which had been built, the others having stood nearly on the same spot. It was a building of brick, to which a second story was added in 1820. It was sold in 1835 to Dudley Williams, and is now occupied by the Norfolk Co. Journal Office and the Central Market, opposite the Universalist Church and in the rear of Dudley Block. The lot on which the school-houses now stand, on Mount Vernon Place, was purchased of the heirs of the late Dr. Warren.

[1760.] Page 70. "Then the Feoffees agreed

with Mr. Joseph Warren* to take the school for one quarter of a year."

There is on file an autograph letter of Mr. Joseph Warren, dated "Boston, Decem., 1761," stating a balance of his salary due him, "by payment of it to my mother, or order, you will greatly oblige,

"Gentlemen, your H. servant, Joseph Warren."

On the next page is the receipt of his mother, dated "Roxbury, Decem. 18th 1761," and signed,

"Mary Warren."

[1766.] Page 71. We now come to the first intimation of the existence of the office of Clerk or Treasurer.

"At a meeting of the Feoffees . . Novem. 18, 1766, Joseph Williams, Esq., was chosen Clerk and Treasurer to said Feoffees, . . and voted that he be desired to purchase a book for the school in order to enter all the votes and proceedings of said Feoffees, and receipts and payments of moneys for the school account accordingly."

There is an old book consisting of eight quarto leaves of writing paper, sewed in form of a common writing book, without a cover. In this book Joseph Williams commenced the account of money received and paid, beginning 1754; and notwithstanding the above vote, continued the same therein till the paper was all used in 1774. It is headed thus:—

* Afterwards Gen. Warren, distinguished in our Revolutionary history.

“ Dr. Joseph Williams, one of the Feoffees of the free Grammar school in Roxbury. Cr.”

Two pages contain statements of money due to and from the school ; also the income of the school : four pages contain records of meetings of the Feoffees, leaving only five pages for cash received, and five for cash paid, in twenty years. This is the only account of cash by the Feoffees which has been discovered.

[1770.] On file is a list of names of scholars, with their studies.

“ Roxbury School, 1770.”

Scholars—Latin,	.	.	.	9
Cypherers,	.	.	.	20
Writers,	.	.	.	17
Testament,	.	.	.	10
Psalter,	.	.	.	10
Spellers,	.	.	.	19
				85

[1773.] Receipt on file :—

“ Roxbury, April 8, 1773.

“ Received of Colo. Williams, of the Feoffees of the Grammar School, a *Bag of Coppers*, weight, *thirty-four pounds*, in part of my salary for the year current, the same being by estimation £4 13 4, lawful money, and for which I am to be accountable.”

“ I say received in part,

“ John Eliot.”

£4 13 4.

It is believed that the foregoing extracts contain notices of all the entries made in the old book from 1645 to 1787, excepting meetings of donors to appoint Feoffees to fill vacancies in their Board which had existed more than one month, and to appoint schoolmasters. Excepting also receipts signed in the old book by the schoolmasters, for payment of their salaries, occupying a large portion of the book, (leaving many blank pages,) and entered without regard to the order of the dates, wherever part of a page happened to be vacant.

It contains, also, notices of all important papers in the files previous to 1787, of which, it is believed, sufficient extracts have been made.

CHAPTER XII.

THE OLD WRITING BOOK.

[1765.] "Roxbury, Dec. 24, 1765. At a meeting of the Feoffees the above and foregoing accounts were audited and settled."

This is the first settlement on record.

A capital sum of £24 19 0 was received on Edward Sumner's bond.

[1770.] "At a meeting of the Feoffees . . on Tuesday the 11th day of September, Annoque Domini, 1770, at the house of Doct^r Thomas Williams, present Rev. Amos Adams, Deacon Samuel Gridley, Deacon Stephen Williams, Trustees of Mr. Bell's donation; Joseph Williams, Esq., Messrs. Daniel Williams, Samuel Sumner, John Williams, James Mears and Doct^r Thomas Williams, Feoffees of said school.

"Voted, that they would meet Thursday the 20th day of September instant, at the house of James Mears, Jun^r in order to visit said school at three o'clock, afternoon, and then further to advise, and on suitable days to visit said school quarterly for the future."

They met in accordance with the above vote, and this is the first evidence of any attempt at a systematic examination of the school.

[1774.] "At a meeting of the Feoffees Jan'y 24, voted to cut wood on Pond Hill." (This was the Whittemore lot.)

"Voted unanimously . . to apply to the General Court . . . to sell 20 acres in the Great lots, to purchase other land."

After the pages of the writing book were completely filled, [1774,] the Treasurer began his accounts and records of the Feoffees in two new folio account books, Day and Leger, in which the accounts of the Treasurer have been kept until 1851, and the records of the doings of the Feoffees until the new organization of the school, under an Act of the General Court, passed January 21, 1789. (See Note I.)

At the commencement of the new book appear the following memoranda, signed by William Davis, Sec'y.

"The school lands leased to sundry persons on the 25th day of March, 1794, for 120 years, will revert to the school, with the buildings and improvements thereon, on the 26th day of March, 1914."

"The above applies only to about four acres of land, leased to Ralph Smith, near the Mill Pond, on which a part of the kitchen of his dwelling-house and out-buildings now stand." (Near the corner of Washington and Lowell Streets.)

"Also a small house-lot near the old work house,* on the great road leading to Dedham, leased to Capt. Samuel Langley."

"All the other lands on long lease, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, will revert to the school 1915 and 1916."

* It stood on Centre Street, a few feet west of the brick building occupied by Engine Co. No. 2.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE NEW RE'GIME.

At the first meeting under the act of 1789, Hon. Increase Sumner was chosen President, Joseph Rugles, Secretary, and Dr. Thomas Williams, Treasurer.

The school-house being small, and out of repair, it was voted, if sufficient funds could be obtained, "to erect a new brick school-house where the old one now stands, forty-two feet long and twenty-six wide, with walls twelve feet in height, 'with a hip'd roof.'"

At a subsequent meeting, June 9, 1789, Hon. John Lowell, Rev. Eliphalet Porter and Hon. Increase Sumner were appointed a Committee to hire a school-master. Committees were also appointed to procure a suitable seal for the Trustees, and to draw up Rules and Regulations for the Board.

A new spirit seems to have been infused into the Board at this period. The meetings began to be well attended; business was transacted in a more methodical manner, and the interests of the school generally more faithfully attended to.

The amount of study required in the school, or of holidays and vacations allowed, would hardly suit our boys of the present day.

It is often said that we require too much; that the intellect is overtaken; that in our eagerness to make great scholars of our children, we sacrifice their

health, and that the slender frames and puny faces of the present generation are the result of this forcing process. If a comparison of our school requisitions with those of our forefathers proves any thing, this cannot be so. No later than 1789, the school hours required were, on an average, seven and a half per day through the year. At the present time five and a half are considered an unreasonable amount. As to vacations, there were but two in a year, one of six days at Commencement time, the other of two at Thanksgiving. The holidays, including those of "the Public Lectures in the First Parish," were in proportion; amounting in all to about five days in addition to Saturday afternoons. Now about one fourth of the year is given up to vacations and holidays. We certainly would not advocate a return to the old system;—the present one is the best for teachers and scholars; but we would suggest that the deficiency in physical strength and vigor, so apparent in our children of the present day, cannot fairly be attributed to the unreasonable exactions of Trustees or School Committees.

[1789.] At a meeting on the 14th Dec. we find another assessment on the boys for wood. Considering that the lands in possession of the Feoffees abounded in wood, so much so indeed that they realized considerable profit from the sale of it, we are at a loss to understand the policy of requiring the members of a free school to pay a sum which would be considered large even in these days, for such purpose.

The requisitions for admission at this period were "to read tolerably well by spelling words of four syllables."

[1791.] March 14. "Voted, that Capt. Joseph Williams, Joseph Ruggles and Deac. Nehemiah Munroe, be a committee to let the school farm and the pasture at Walk Hill, and to dispose of the wood from the wood land belonging to the school near Rocky Swamp at their discretion, within one year from date, and make such repairs to the school farm, house and barn as they may judge necessary."

At a subsequent meeting, the same committee were instructed "to set some apple trees and graft some others on the school farm," &c.

[1793.] June 10. "Voted, that about twenty acres of Muddy Pond pasture be fenced with good stone wall in order to secure the young growth of wood for the benefit of the school," &c.

Dec. 24. "Voted, that John Lowell, Thomas Williams and Ralph Smith, be a committee to divide the school land by a line running from the S. Easterly corner of the barn improved by Lemuel Burrell to Judge Sumner's land, parallel to the Dedham road, and lay out the land S. East of said line into six or more convenient building lots, according to their best judgment, and make a lease for one hundred and twenty years of three of said lots for the most that may be offered at auction, reserving an annual rent besides, of ten cents per annum, if demanded, and inserting a covenant in the leases to secure to the

school such buildings as may be on the land at the end of one hundred years or any time thereafter, to be returned in good order at the end of the term."

In accordance with this vote, lot No. 1 was sold to Ralph Smith, for £76—No. 3, to Capt. Samuel Langley, for £83, and No. 6, to Ralph Smith, for £65.

The policy of leasing the school lands for long periods seems to have originated with Judge Lowell, and affords one among many evidences of the good judgment and sagacity of that gentleman. The present financial prosperity of the school is in a great degree to be attributed to him.

[1794.] March 10. A committee was appointed to sell the other three lots which are laid out in the same way and manner as the others were sold.

Dec. 8. There is a copy of an advertisement of the lease by auction for the term of one hundred and twenty years, of "three lots of school land near the almshouse in Roxbury, two on the road leading to Dedham, and one on the road leading to Cambridge, containing about 80 feet front and 200 feet deep each; a small rent of one-eighth of a dollar to be paid annually on each lot, if demanded," &c. No. 2, was sold to Nathl. Ruggles, for £95. No. 4, to Joseph Ruggles, for £100, and No. 5, to Ralph Smith, for £83.

[1796.] March 14. Hon. John Lowell and others were appointed a committee "to lease the school farm and all the other lands belonging to the

Grammar School in the Easterly part of Roxbury, except Mead's orchard, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for the term of 120 years . . . the net proceeds to be vested in other real estate."

The sales made in accordance with the above vote were as follows :—

The westerly part of Walk Hill, containing 19 acres, 1 qr., 9 rods, sold to David S. Greenough for \$15.50 per acre,=\$299.30. Easterly part of the same, 27 acres, 3 qrs., 2 rods, to Ebenezer Weld at \$17.50,=\$485.84. Low Meadow, part of school farm, 12 acres, 2 qrs., 1 rod, to Dr. Thomas Williams at \$96.67,=\$1,208.94. Pasture opposite Low Meadow, 10 acres, 3 qrs., 1 rod, to John Lowell at \$32=\$344.20. Easterly part of school farm, 11 acres, 2 qrs., 17 rods, to Stephen Williams at \$105=\$1,218.60. South part of do., 17 acres, 2 qrs., 21 rods, to Capt. Joseph Williams at \$105, including 2 acres, 1 qr., 16 rods salt marsh at \$100=\$2,098.80. Flat opposite school farm house, 6 acres, 17 rods, at \$167, to John Lowell=\$1,019.70. House, barn and about 4 acres land as staked out, say 3 acres, 2 qrs., 15 rods, to Thomas Williams for \$1,350. The piece next to and adjoining his house and land, 2 acres, 2 qrs., 16 rods, at \$125, to John Amory=\$325. Piece of marsh land near the Creek, by Dr. Thomas Williams's, 4 acres, 3 qrs., 38 rods, at \$60, to Proprietors of Roxbury Canal=\$299.30. Gravelly Point Marsh, 2 acres, 1 qr., 36 rods, for \$100, to Capt. Joseph Williams. Frizzel Marsh, 1

acre, 27 rods, at \$23, to Wm. Blaney=\$26.76. Pond Hill pasture, 10 acres, 1 qr., 31 rods, at \$20.66 $\frac{2}{3}$, to Paul Gore=\$215.75. East end of Muddy Pond Hill, 22 acres, 2 qrs., 23 rods, at \$29, to Ralph Smith=\$656.70. West end of do., 22 acres, 2 qrs., 23 rods, at \$15, to Joseph Ruggles=\$339.60. The whole amount received, \$9,888.49.



CHAPTER XIV.

COMPENSATION OF TEACHERS—FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM
THE RECORDS—ANSWER TO PETITION OF MOSES DAVIS.

There seem to have been various modes of paying the schoolmaster. In the early days he was paid in *corn*; afterwards he was “boarded out” by the Trustees, they also paying him a small amount in money, not unfrequently in copper money. At the beginning of the present century we find the following special agreement:—

“They (the Trustees) agreed with Dr. Nathl. Shepard Prentiss to teach the Grammar school . . on tryal, at the rate of \$500 per year, and allow him the use and improvement of the house and barn and appurtenances, which the said Trustees bought of Mr. Wm. Blaney, together with the improvement of a convenient spot of the school land adjoining said house, for a garden—to say, all the school land lying back

of said house, back and round the barn, and square with the south end of said house, beginning on the road about 10 feet from the said south end and running parallel with the said south end of the house, back until it strikes the wall on the back line. The idea of the said Trustees and of Dr. Prentiss, afore-said, was that if on tryal, he, the said Prentiss, shall give satisfaction to the Trustees as a teacher, and he, the said Prentiss, shall be satisfied, then, and in that case, that he is to teach said school for a number of years at a price that should be agreed on after one year from the time he enters on said business," &c., &c.

At the same meeting the Treasurer was authorized to pay to Wm. Blaney "the sum of eight hundred and seventy-two dollars, being the purchase price of a dwelling house and barn, &c., standing on the school land called Mead's Orchard," &c.

At a meeting six months after this, the sum of \$150 was voted to repair the house above mentioned.

Occasionally we find records made of payment for services to the Treasurer and Secretary. The sums paid were small, never exceeding ten dollars. This custom was discontinued in 1840. Every member of the Board since that time has served without any compensation whatever.

[1803.] Dec. 12. "Chose the Rev. Mr. E. Porter a committee to provide a catechism for the school, who was desired to request the assistance of Master Prentiss."

[1804.] March 12. The Treasurer was directed to demand of the Turnpike Corporation "the sum of \$300, for the land belonging to the school which said Turnpike Corporation have made use of for the purpose of their Turnpike road, and in case said money is not immediately paid, that the Treasurer aforesaid, take the legal steps for the recovery of the same."

Dec. 15. Rev. E. Porter, Wm. H. Sumner and Joseph Ruggles, were appointed a committee "to answer the petition of Moses Davis."

As the petition is not on record or on file, its purport can be inferred only from the following answer :—

"The Trustees of the Grammar School in the easterly part of Roxbury having observed the beneficial effect of that establishment on morals, manners and education, feel no less grateful than their fellow-townsmen for its endowments.

"Their gratitude is likewise extended to the Government of the Commonwealth for the fostering care which they have bestowed on this useful institution at various times, and which is exhibited in their various laws for the confirmation of devises and donations to it, and for regulation of its concerns.

"Having found the laws passed previous to 1789 inadequate to the regular carrying on of the affairs of said school, by their Act of Incorporation in that year, they have enabled the Trustees to act with a single eye to the good of the school, unembarrassed by those interferences with its government which had proved so injurious to its interests.

"Our review of the measures which have been adopted for the regulation of the concerns of the school, is satisfactory. Necessary appropriations for its support have been made, and its annual income has increased in a ratio nearly equal to the rapid increase of the town. The increasing necessity for greater expenditures will not authorize the annual application of the whole income to the support of the school at a time when it is greater than can be expected from such an investment of a part of its present stationary capital as the security and permanency of the funds and the future interests of the school require.

"The Trustees, appointed and empowered as they have been to regulate the school and manage its funds, have endeavored faithfully to discharge the duties of their trust. They hold four stated, besides occasional meetings, annually, for the purpose of visiting the school, consulting its interests, and managing its concerns.

"For these and other services they receive no reward except what arises from the consciousness of their desires and endeavors to be useful to the community; and when they consider the respectable situation of the school and its funds, they flatter themselves that their endeavors have been crowned with a degree of success which will satisfy every reasonable expectation.

"They have to regret that some individuals, by their observations, censures and interferences, have

seemed to discover a spirit of dissatisfaction and distrust.

“The Trustees will always be happy to receive from any quarter any information or suggestions by which they may be better enabled to direct the affairs and promote the interests of the institution committed to their charge. At the same time they must be indulged in expressing their opinion that formal applications from others, intended to influence the measures and especially the contracts of the Trustees, without furnishing them with any new light to guide their judgment, will generally tend to embarrass rather than aid them in their proceedings. The welfare of the school is nearest to their hearts ; in its government they shall be directed by an unvarying view to its interests, pursuing them with that independent rectitude which experience has proved so necessary to its prosperity.”

In the communication which elicited the above answer from the Trustees, there must have been some outpouring of the jealousy and fault-finding spirit often manifested at a later period. Notwithstanding the singular success which has attended the institution in its financial-management, as well as in the results of the instruction it has afforded, there have never been wanting men in our community whose hostility to the Trustees has been incessant and unpromising.

The cause of this may be found, not in the mode of administration adopted by the Trustees, but in the

mode of their election. That they are a close corporation, electing their own members independently and without reference to any popular vote, is enough to arouse a spirit of jealousy and opposition in the narrow minded. Although the Board, from its foundation to the present time, has been composed of men whom the people are accustomed to place in the most responsible offices of trust, the fact of their becoming Trustees of the Grammar School has been sure to bring upon them an amount of hostility as unreasonable as it is powerless. More than once attempts have been made to break up the corporation, and always on the most frivolous pretences. Within the last twenty years [1840-60] some of our unscrupulous politicians in one of those outbursts of zeal for the interests of our adopted citizens, which periodically manifest themselves, attempted to create a popular excitement against the Trustees. At a public meeting of the citizens a charge was brought that the funds of the school had been misapplied,—that they had been given for the “maintenance of poor men’s children” exclusively, but the Trustees had allowed the children of the rich to share equally the benefit of them. A Committee was appointed to inquire and report. The result of their investigation was not what they expected. It appeared that the funds originally contributed, and by which the school was supported from 1645 to 1672, were given by the wealthier class for the benefit of THEIR children,—that a few boys, sons of men too poor to contribute, were admitted to the

school *gratis*,—that Thomas Bell being desirous that the children of the poor generally should have the benefit of public instruction, left, by his will, sufficient property for this purpose, intending it evidently for the school already founded, and of which he had been a liberal friend during his life-time,—that legislative authority confirmed this intention, thus establishing, on a liberal foundation, a free institution where the rich and the poor can meet together on common ground,—and, finally, that the Trustees had not misapplied the funds, but had acted with a conscientious regard to the interests of the school and the design of its founders.

[1805.] May 11. Another assessment for “fire money.” If any neglect to pay, “then the master is requested not to instruct such children.” At the same meeting a vote was adopted requiring the school lands “to be perambulated and the boundaries renewed once every five years.” This vote has been complied with from the date of its adoption to the present time.

Dec. 9. Ward Nicholas Boylston presents “a silver pen to be given to the best writing scholar as an encouragement to penmanship.” It appears at a subsequent meeting to have been awarded to Nathaniel S. Prentiss, Jr. The same liberal gentleman made a similar present, March 15, 1807, which was awarded to Benjamin Seaver, afterwards Mayor of Boston.

[1820.] March 20. Authority was given to

lease a piece of salt marsh "bounded on Cambridge Bay."

[1822.] March 15. Authority was given to lease for ninety-four years about two acres of land, with dwelling-house, barn, valuable fruit trees, &c., situated on upper road to Dorchester, "about a quarter of a mile from the paved streets." This was a part of Mead's Orchard. It was sold to Rebecca Lubec.

June 19. A Committee was appointed to place permanent landmarks on the bounds of a piece of marsh land leased to Capt. Joseph Williams, and by him sold to the Mill Dam Corporation.

[1834.] March 22. Authority was given to purchase of Dr. Brown three lots of land bounded on the burial ground, near Warren Street, for the location of a school-house. This is the land now occupied by the school on Vernon Place.

CHAPTER XV.

THE POLICY OF LONG LEASES.

Sept. 19. The following report, presented by a Committee of which Hon. John Lowell was chairman, and unanimously accepted, is considered of sufficient importance to insert as part of the history of the school. It explains, in the most satisfactory manner, the policy of the Board in regard to long leases.

Eleven years after its acceptance, when three-fourths of the Board were new members, the Secretary was instructed to enter it again upon the records, as an evidence that the Trustees had not changed their opinion of the wisdom of the course recommended by the Committee.

“The Committee of the Trustees of the Roxbury Grammar School, appointed to take into consideration the application of the Roxbury Chemical Corporation, for the purchase of the fee simple of the land now occupied by them and which they occupy by virtue of a lease made by the Trustees of the said Grammar School, about forty years since, which lease was made for the term of one hundred and twenty years, beg leave to report that they are unanimously of opinion that it is inexpedient to comply with said request or to dispose of said land in fee simple, or for an additional term of years.

“But as the question presented to the Board is one of great moment to the Institution over which the Trustees are by law appointed the guardians, and as it is of great importance that the principles upon which this decision is made should be known, as well to all other lessees of the estates of said Corporation as to the successors of the present Trustees, the Committee take the liberty to state at large their reasons.

“The property belonging to this Institution consisted at the time of its first legal incorporation, of various pieces of real estate scattered over the town of Roxbury. Soon after the Act of Incorporation

was passed, the Board of Trustees appointed under it thought it expedient to raise a capital which would be more productive than the said tracts of land theretofore had been, and for the purpose they solemnly resolved to dispose of said tracts and parcels of land. Among the members of the Board at that time were two gentlemen of high legal standing,* who had taken an active part in procuring the Act of Incorporation. They recommended the disposal of the land upon *long leases*, probably in some degree influenced by the conviction that it would better comport with the views of the devisors or grantors of the lands, partly by a conviction that lands were safer for permanent, charitable institutions, partly by belief that lands in a new country, in which they had risen, in a little more than a century, from the price of a few blankets, to the natives, to a great pecuniary value, would go on to increase in the same ratio, perhaps a higher one; partly, and perhaps principally, from a belief that it is improvident in any present generation to grant away from posterity, property which was designed for that posterity. Whatever, however, their motives might have been, they resolved to retain the fee simple of the lands for the Institution.

“ So far as we can now perceive, the decision they made was a very wise one. The lands leased at auction for a term of one hundred and twenty years,

* Hon. Judge Lowell and Hon. Increase Sumner, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts.

appear to have brought nearly or quite the prices then paid for the fee simple. No purchaser for a term of years could complain of the imperfect state of his tenure. He was *not* obliged to purchase. He was not deceived as to his rights. He knew all the conditions and solemnly subscribed to them. Under this title, purchasers proceed to erect houses and expend sums of great amount, with a full knowledge that the whole property would revert to the Corporation at the expiration of the lease. Still less have subsequent purchasers a right to complain. They *knew* their title, and the fair presumption, both of law and of equity, is, that they paid *less* for their lands in proportion to the periods of the leases which had expired.

“There is another important consideration. It was a part of the conditions of the lease, and a very serious one too, that the Corporation should have a right of entry upon the premises leased twenty years before the expiration of the several leases, and to cause the buildings and improvements thereon to be appraised; and there was a provision, that there should be no strip and waste made upon the improvements as valued, nor should the same be removed under the penalty of forfeiture of the remaining term of years.

“Here, then, was a part, and an important part, of the consideration for granting the lease which the Corporation are called upon to release and give up.

“The Committee are unanimously of opinion, that

it is not expedient to undo what has been so wisely and prudently done, especially as so large a portion of the term has expired and as the reasons for refraining from the disposal of the fee are yearly growing more and more powerful, it is hoped that it will be considered as a settled principle, that these lands should be retained until our successors shall be able to realize the proposed benefit by coming into possession of the improvements, which it seems both lessors and lessees understood and agreed should become the property of the institution.

“It is hoped that no future Board of Trustees will be ambitious of imitating the example of the first improvident man in history, who in a fit of impatience sold his birthright for a mess of pottage.

John Lowell,
Saml. J. Gardner,
John Lemist,
Enoch Bartlett,
Isaac Davis,
Committee.”

[1839.] June 11. The School Committee apply to the Trustees to ascertain on what terms the Grammar School could be made such a High School as the town is required to keep by the following section of Revised Statutes.

SECT. 5. (Page 218.) “Every town entertaining five hundred families or householders, shall, besides the schools prescribed in the preceding section,

maintain a school, to be kept by a master of competent ability and good morals, who shall, in addition to the branches of learning before mentioned, give instruction in the history of the United States, book keeping, surveying, geometry, and algebra ; and such last mentioned school shall be kept for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the town, ten months at least, exclusive of vacations, in each year, and at such convenient place, or alternately at such places in the town as the said inhabitants at their annual meeting shall determine ; and in every town containing four thousand inhabitants, the said master shall in addition to all the branches of instruction before required in this chapter, be competent to instruct in the Latin and Greek languages, and general history, rhetoric and logic."

After conference with the School Committee, the Trustees agreed to make the school such an one as the town is required to keep, the following act of the Legislature having been first obtained April 9, 1839, accepted by the town June 25, 1839, and by the Trustees September 10, 1839.

An Act relating to the Grammar School in Roxbury.

"SECT. 1. The Grammar School in the easterly part of the town of Roxbury shall hereafter be deemed such a school as the town is required to maintain by the fifth section of the twenty-third chapter of the Revised Statutes ; provided, that said school shall always be a free school, and shall, in all respects

fulfil the conditions of the section aforesaid ; and provided also that the statistics of said school shall be included in the annual return of the School Committee of Roxbury.

“SECT. 2. All the powers and duties assigned by law to School Committees shall pertain with respect to said Grammar School, to the Trustees thereof solely, agreeably to their act of incorporation.

“SECT. 3. This act shall take effect as soon as the town of Roxbury and the Trustees of said school, respectively, shall have accepted the same by legal votes, and made the necessary arrangements for complying with the first section hereof, and shall continue in force during the pleasure of said Trustees and their successors, and no longer.”

[1842.] June 14. It was voted that the town School Committee be requested so to establish the range of studies and the degree of advancement in the Washington School, that the Trustees' school may be in reality as well as in name, the High School of Roxbury, and be furnished with qualified pupils.

At the next meeting, Sept. 13, a communication was received from the School Committee declining the proposed arrangement.

[1844.] Ap. 23. The organization of the school as a Latin School was restored, such English studies only being allowed as are compatible with its interests as a Latin School.

[1848.] June 13. Authority was given by the Legislature to sell land held by the Trustees under

the will of Mr. Bell, and to invest the proceeds in other real estate, in rail road stocks in Massachusetts, in State or U. S. stocks, or to loan upon bonds and mortgages.



CHAPTER XVI.

THE ACTION OF THE CITY AUTHORITIES AND THE TRUSTEES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

[1852.] June 22. A communication was received from Hon. Samuel Walker, Mayor and Chairman of Committee on Public Instruction, and Rev. Wm. H. Ryder, Chairman of the School Committee, asking the Trustees of the Latin School "to appoint a Committee of conference to consider whether it be practicable to change the present form of that school so as to answer the requisition of an English school."

The Board appointed Messrs. Samuel H. Walley, Theodore Otis and I. Munson Spelman, a Committee, in accordance with the above request. As the report of this Committee is important on account of subsequent occurrences in the history of the school, we give it here in full.

"The Committee which was appointed to confer with the sub-Committee appointed by the School Committee, and ascertain whether it is practicable to

carry out the act of 1839, by any mutual arrangement between this Board and the School Committee, and if so, to report what plan they would recommend for the adoption of the Board, respectfully Report :—

“ That as the result of their deliberations and conference with the Sub-Committee they have agreed to recommend to the Trustees the following plan for a basis of future action between the Trustees and the School Committee, viz :

“ The Act of 1839 in relation to this school is to be complied with by both parties in all its provisions.

“ For the purpose of affording the School Committee every possible facility, consistent with our duties as Trustees, for visiting, inspecting and examining the English High School, and becoming familiarly acquainted with its condition, and the progress of the scholars, the Examining Committee appointed by the Trustees shall hereafter consist of not less than six members, and shall act in connection with a Committee appointed annually for the purpose, by the School Committee, in the manner hereinafter designated.

“ The joint Committee to be called the local Committee of the High School.

“ The Chairman of the Committee on the part of the Trustees, shall be, ex-officio, Chairman of the joint Committee.

“ Regular meetings of the Committee in relation to the English department, whether for the purpose of examination or for consultation as to the condition and

studies of the department, and for canvassing the merits of candidates for election of master or assistant master of the school when vacancies may exist, shall be open to all members of the Committee, and each member shall be notified by the Chairman of the Committee, or the Secretary of the Board, of the time and place of such meeting.

“Admissions to the school are to be made annually.

“The standard of qualification for admission to the English department to be the same as to the High School in Boston.

“The examination of pupils for admission to the English department to take place in the presence of the Committee of the English department; and to be conducted by the master, or assistant master, whose decision shall be final, unless the Committee on the part of the Trustees, after conferring with the Sub-Committee of the School Committee, shall decide otherwise.

“All boys, members of the Washington and Dearborn Schools, who are qualified for admission to the High School by age and attainment, shall be forthwith transferred to the same for examination, and not allowed to remain longer at said schools, unless upon such examination they shall be found to be deficient in the requisite qualifications.

“After having received the written report of the Committee, who shall previously have canvassed the qualifications of candidates, the masters of the school shall in all cases be appointed by the Trustees; and

all repairs and alterations to the building shall be under the control of the Trustees.

“The studies to be pursued in the English department shall be prescribed by the Trustees, by vote, but shall include all which are required by the fifth section of the 23d chapter of the Revised Statutes.

“It is expected that the city will appropriate \$500 per annum, as formerly, for the use of the Trustees, and a larger sum, if in the judgment of the Board of Trustees and School Committee it should be necessary.

“This arrangement may be terminated by either party after notice having been given, except that the appropriation of money shall continue until the end of the quarter which may have been commenced when the arrangement shall terminate.”

Per order of the Committee,

Samuel H. Walley, *Chairman*.

June 28, 1852.

The report was accepted, a certified copy transmitted to the chairman of the School Committee, a competent teacher appointed, after conference with them, and all other provisions in the proposed system fully complied with.

A year later the increased number of scholars rendered a new building necessary. To ascertain the best mode of meeting the expense incident to its erection, it was thought expedient to state the case to the City Government, and call on them for increased appropriation until such time as the funds of the

Board should enable them to sustain the enterprise of a Latin and English school unaided by the City.

Messrs. Walley, Cotting and Spelman, a Committee appointed to confer with the City, reported as follows :—

“ A very full and harmonious interchange of opinions took place ; the Committee of the Trustees explaining the condition and probable wants of the school, and the present and prospective resources of their Board, and the City authorities expressing their approbation of the school and its present teacher, and a desire to coöperate with the Trustees in any prudent arrangement to secure its continued and augmented prosperity.

“ Among other plans suggested by your Committee was the following, which, as it was considered by the City authorities, we give in full, viz. :—

“ I. The Trustees are to continue to maintain a Latin School and an English High School under the existing arrangement between them and the City in all respects, except as to the amount to be appropriated by the City annually for their part of the expense to be incurred in the support of said school.

“ II. The Trustees are to cause to be erected upon their own land, on Warren Place, a wooden or brick building of sufficient capacity to accommodate seventy or eighty boys of the English High School, the expense of the building not to exceed four thousand dollars, and the building to be in readiness for the occupancy of the school at the commencement of the term on the last of August of this year.

“ III. The Trustees, after having expended four thousand dollars of their capital stock in the erection of the proposed building, are to expend the entire amount of income arising from their remaining productive property, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Latin and English High Schools.

“ IV. The Trustees acting upon information furnished them by the Committee of their own body and the Sub-committee of the School Committee, acting in accordance with the existing arrangements, shall make suitable provision for the increasing wants of the English High School occasioned by the addition of two or more classes, so as to afford a three or four years' course of instruction at said school as shall hereafter appear to be requisite to meet the wants of parents and lads.

“ This provision shall be made by the appointment of one or more suitable teachers, as may be needed, and by providing desks and fuel and other conveniences required by the growth of the school.

“ V. The increased expense for thus conducting the English High School, over and above the amount of one thousand dollars now appropriated by the City towards the support of the Latin and English High Schools, shall be borne by the City, and for this purpose an estimate shall be furnished annually to the City by the Trustees, stating how much will be requisite for the year then next ensuing.

“ VI. It is to be distinctly understood and agreed that if the Trustees make sales of property, now un-

productive, by means of which sales their income is increased, such increase shall be appropriated towards the support of the English and Latin Schools, and in reduction of the amount to be appropriated by the City, provided always that till such time arrives, the necessary deficiency shall be annually supplied by the City in equal quarterly payments.

“VII. This arrangement to be terminated in the same manner, and no other, in which the existing arrangement can be terminated; and it is to be considered as additional to and in no wise contradicting or conflicting with the present arrangement on any point but the amount of appropriation.

“Your Committee are informed that the School Committee have delegated full power to their Sub-committee to act in the premises in their behalf, and that the Committee on Public Instruction have expressed to said Sub-committee their sanction of the proposed arrangement. If, therefore, the Trustees accept this report of their Committee, and authorize any Committee of their body to make the proposed arrangement with the City authorities, there is no reason to doubt that the plan can at once be carried out successfully and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

“Your Committee would add, that they have submitted this report to the Sub-committee of the School Committee for advisement, and they approve of its contents.

“For the Committee,

“Samuel H. Walley, *Chairman.*”

The report was accepted, and the same Committee authorized to complete the arrangement with the City authorities and to erect a school-house as proposed. Before six months had elapsed, a capacious, comfortable house was built and ready for occupancy, the cost of which, a noteworthy circumstance in these days, did not exceed the estimate.

[1853.] March 9. The Board decided to require five classes, and a continuance at the school five years, for preparation for college.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE AND THE TRUSTEES.

[1857.] In the Annual Report of the School Committee for 1857, was found the following clause:—

“The Committee will take the liberty to say that, in their opinion the standard for admission to these schools, [High,] though high enough according to the printed rules, is, practically, put too low. The work that properly belongs to the Grammar School has to be done here. Many pupils are admitted who are by no means qualified to enter on the proper studies of a High School. *The error should be corrected by more strict examination in future. The High Schools should be devoted, strictly and only, to High School studies. Whatever reduction of numbers might fol-*

low, this principle, we are confident, ought to be adhered to."

The Local Committee of the High School, composed jointly of the Trustees and School Committee, seem to have entertained the same opinion. We infer this from the fact that at the next annual examination for admission, only one of the thirty-seven candidates was found qualified ; all the rest were rejected.

The result of this examination created not a little excitement, especially among the parents of the boys rejected. The Local Committee were urged to re-examine ; but after a full consideration of the matter, it was "unanimously voted that a reëxamination would be inexpedient."

As the arrangement between the Trustees and the City authorities had been faithfully kept from its commencement to the present time, the School Committee acting throughout in harmony with the Trustees, and actually originating the course of proceeding in the Local Committee at the recent examination, it was with some surprise that the Board of Trustees, at their next meeting in September, 1857, received a communication from the School Committee stating that "they should terminate the arrangement with regard to the English department on the first day of October next."

The reasons which induced the School Committee thus summarily to break off from the Trustees in the management of the school, were never communicated, nor did the Trustees trouble themselves to ascertain

if they had any. The Secretary was instructed to notify them "that their communication was received, placed on file, and the termination of the arrangement duly recognized."

The termination of the arrangement between the two Boards produced no effect upon the character, or any change in the management of the High School. The Trustees, as a matter of course, continued to exercise the power conferred upon them by the Act of 1839, and to execute the duties enjoined upon them by the Legislature.

The School Committee were not long in perceiving they had acted hastily, and without due regard to the interests of the City, or the official courtesy they had always received from the Trustees. But it was too late to retract.

They applied to the City authorities to establish an English High School, which should be under the exclusive control of the School Committee. Their application was referred to the Committee on Public Instruction.

The report of that Committee, written by Hon. John S. Sleeper, then Mayor of the City, is an elaborate and able document. After giving, in a clear and satisfactory manner, the early history of the school, its past and present means of support, &c., the advantages resulting to the City from the Legislative Act of 1839, the connection of the Trustees with the School Committee, and the harmony which had subsisted between the two Boards, the testimony of the

School Committee, (in 1857, the very year when the abrupt separation from the Trustees took place,) "that the present condition of the High School is such as to maintain the well-established reputation of the Institution," and that it is "worthy of all the confidence it receives," the report thus closes :—

"After a careful examination of the whole subject, it would appear to your Committee that the High School for Boys, as at present conducted, is worthy the confidence of the public. *It is such a school as is wanted by the people* ; and the repeal of the Act of 1839, already alluded to, would deprive the City Government of the means of using a fund, which, in the present condition of our finances, it is desirable to use.

"Your Committee therefore, cannot advise the trial of an uncertain and expensive experiment,—one from which great advantages, if any, can hardly be expected to accrue, and would recommend as the opinion of this Committee, that it is inexpedient to grant the request of the Board of the School Committee to make provision for an English High School for Boys."

The above report was presented in the Board of Aldermen and 2,000 copies ordered to be printed for the use of our citizens, September 21, 1857, since which time there has been no further agitation of the subject. The school has continued under the control of the Trustees, gaining every year in popularity, and stands now among the first institutions of the kind in New England. The wisdom of the course pursued

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in the examination of 1857, has been clearly manifested in the improved condition of the Grammar Schools since that time, and in the better qualification of candidates offered in 1858 and '59.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE SCHOOL IN 1859-60.

*Board of Trustees in the order of election.**

- 1830. George Putnam, President.
- 1831. Enoch Bartlett.
- 1839. Charles K. Dillaway, Secretary.
- 1846. Augustus C. Thompson.
- 1847. Theodore Otis.
- 1850. S. Parkman Blake.
- 1854. Thomas D. Anderson.
- 1855. James Guild, Treasurer.
- 1856. John S. Sleeper.
- 1859. William S. Leland.
- 1859. Joseph S. Ropes.
- 1859. Supply C. Thwing.

Quarterly meetings of the Board are held on every second Tuesday of June, September, December and March. The annual meeting is on the second Tues-

* Note K.

day in June. Special meetings are held whenever called by the President.

Latin Department.

AUGUSTUS H. BUCK, Principal.

WILLIAM C. COLLAR, Assistant.

Requisitions for admission.

Candidates must be at least ten years of age ; able to read and write English correctly and fluently ; understand Mental and the simple rules of Written Arithmetic, Modern Geography, and English Grammar sufficient to parse common sentences in prose.

A knowledge of Latin Grammar shall be considered equivalent to that of English.

Candidates for admission to form a new class, are examined only once a year, on Friday and Saturday of the week preceding the summer vacation ; but boys who are fully qualified to join an existing class may be admitted on the first Monday in December, March or June. Every candidate must bring a certificate of good moral character, from the master of the school he last attended.

Course of Instruction.

[Intended to occupy five years.]

FIFTH CLASS.

Latin Grammar to Syntax,	Andrews & Stoddard.
Latin Exercises, . . .	McClintock.
Latin Reader, . . .	Andrews.
Mental Arithmetic, . . .	Colburn.

Written Arithmetic,	.	.	Eaton.
Modern Geography,	.	.	Mitchell.
Ancient Geography,	.	.	Mitchell.
Ancient History,	.	.	Worcester.

FOURTH CLASS.

Latin Grammar to Prosody.			
Latin Reader, finished.			
Cæsar's Commentaries,	.	.	Spencer or Lang.
Latin Prose Composition,	.	.	Arnold.
Greek Grammar, Etymology,			Sophocles.
Greek Exercises,	.	.	McClintock.
Arithmetic, continued.			
History continued.			

THIRD CLASS.

Latin Grammar, Prosody.			
Cæsar, finished.			
Virgil.			
Greek Grammar, Syntax.			
Greek Exercises, finished.			
Algebra,	.	.	Sherwin.
English Grammar,	.	.	Fowler.
French Grammar,	.	.	Fasquelle.
Rhetoric,	.	.	Quackenbos.

SECOND CLASS.

Virgil, continued.	.		
Greek Grammar, continued.			
Greek Prose Composition,	.	.	Arnold.
Greek Reader, Fables and Dialogues,			Felton.

o's Orations, . . .	Johnson.
ing of Latin, continued.	
bra, finished.	
ch Reader, . . .	Arnoult.
ical Geography, . . .	Warren.

FIRST CLASS.

ophon's Anabasis, . . .	Boise.
il, finished.	
netry.	
imetic, finished, . . .	Greenleaf.
, three Books, . . .	Owen.
ing of Greek and Latin, continued.	
ews of all the studies of the course.	

Scholars in Latin Department.

FIRST CLASS.

k Eustace Anderson, . . .	St. James Street.
mcey Child Dean, . . .	Winthrop “
than Dorr, . . .	Dudley “
on Danforth Hodges, Jr. . .	St. James “
ge Golding Kennedy, . . .	Warren “
. Codman Soley, . . .	Dorr “

SECOND CLASS.

ge Wales Dillaway, . . .	Eliot Square.
dore Cushing Otis, . . .	Otis Street.
as Seymour Severance, . . .	Cedar “
eric Sparrell, . . .	Vernon “
hen Henry Stackpole, . . .	Shawmut Av'nue.

THIRD CLASS.—A.

Robert Patton Anderson,	.	Winthrop Street	e-1
Edward Augustus Capen,	.	Cedar	"
Franklin Judson Clark,	.	Akron	"
Alfred Henry Hall,	.	Dorr	"
Edward Johnston Harrington,	.	Centre	"
John Leonard,	.	Bartlett	"
Henry Ware Putnam,	.	Highland	"
Harry Cushing Stetson,	.	Cedar	"
Charles Hathaway Young,	.	Adams	"

THIRD CLASS.—B.

Francis Henry Harrington,	.	Centre Street.
Benjamin Houston Mann,	.	Washington St.
Michael Joseph McGettrick,	.	" "
Montgomery Olmstead,	.	Centre "
Samuel Adams Simmons,	.	Highland "
Andrew Spinning Van Kuran,	.	Porter, "

FOURTH CLASS.

Herbert Codman Clapp,	.	Oakland Place.
James Henry Davenport,	.	Porter Street.
Henry Morton Dexter,	.	Hill Side.
David Greene Haskins, Jr.	.	Warren Street.
Charles Stanley Lester,	.	Greenville "
William Montgomery, Jr.	.	Centre "
William Ripley Nichols,	.	Walnut "
Theodore Melville Plimpton,	.	Hawthorne "
Mark Sibley Severance,	.	Cedar "
George Henry Tripp,	.	Centre "
John Marshall Whittemore,	.	Walnut "

FIFTH CLASS.

B enson Beriah Banker,	.	Putnam Street.
E dward Hickling Bradford,	.	Shawmut Av.
R oderick Dhu Coe,	.	Walnut Street.
C harles Chauncy Cushing,	.	Chestnut "
H enry Daniel Davis,	.	Longwood Av.
W alter Hiram Hutchins,	.	Vernon Street.
J ohn Paul Jones,	.	Heath "
P eter Faneuil Jones,	.	" "
G eorge Grinnell King,	.	Vine "
W illiam Ansil Metcalf,	.	Chestnut Street.
H enry Goddard Pickering,	.	Walnut "
J ulius Caldwell Shailer,	.	Washington "
C harles Eastman Staniels,	.	Warren "
F rank Fisher Stone,	.	Hill Side.
R ussell Carpenter Van Kuran,	.	Porter Street.
B enjamin Davis Washburn,	.	East Needham.
V ictor Audubon Wilder,	.	Vernon Street.

English Department.

SAMUEL M. WESTON, Principal.

GEORGE H. GORELY, Assistant.

Requisitions for Admission.

Candidates are examined on the Friday and Saturday preceding the summer vacation. They must be at least twelve years of age, and pass a satisfactory examination in Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Modern Geography, and the History of the United States. Every candidate must bring a certificate of good moral character from the master of the school he last attended.

Course of Instruction.

[Intended to occupy three years.]

CLASS III. 1. Review of Preparatory Studies, using the text-books authorized in the Grammar Schools of the City. 2. Zornlin's Physical Geography, Worcester's Ancient and Scripture Geography. 3. Worcester's General History. 4. Sherwin's Algebra. 5. French Language, Fasquelle's Grammar, Le Grand-Père.

CLASS II. 1. Sherwin's Algebra, continued. 2. French Language, continued. 3. Legendre's Geometry. 4. Hitchcock's Book-Keeping. 5. Shepard's Constitution of United States. 6. Whately's Elements of Logic. 7. Quackenbos's Rhetoric, commenced.

CLASS I. 1. Trigonometry, with its applications to Surveying, Navigation, Mensuration, &c. 2. French Language, continued. 3. Rhetoric, continued. 4. Natural Philosophy. 5. Haven's Mental Philosophy. 6. Cleaveland's Compendium of English Literature. 7. Wayland's Moral Philosophy.

The several classes have exercises in English Composition and Declamation. The instructors pay particular attention to the penmanship of the pupils, and give constantly such instruction in Spelling, Reading, and English Grammar, as they think necessary to make the pupils familiar with these fundamental branches of a good education.

Scholars in English Department.

FIRST CLASS.

H enry Sylvester Steele Bliss, .	2 Dana Place.
A lfred Warren Eaton, . .	32 Prentiss St.
F rancis Cummings Pratt, .	67 Ruggles St.

SECOND CLASS.

Linus Bacon Comins, Jr., .	Jamaica Plain.
Patrick Daly, . . .	Tremont St.
Edward William Dolan, .	Eustis St.
Charles Dunbar, . . .	15 Charles St.
Charles Henry Gallup, .	Washington St.
Charles Henry Hatch, .	8 Cottage St.
John James Lynch, . .	29 Adams St.
Patrick O'Leary, . . .	Mall St. Avenue.
George Frederic Pearson, .	146 Eustis St.
John Prince, . . .	Dale St.
Stanley Seaver, . . .	Marcella St.
Philip Wentworth Sweat, .	Ruggles St.
Walter Harris Tenney, .	19 Chestnut St.
Frederick William Todd, .	20 Winthrop St.
Stephen Glover Train, .	Cedar St.
John Welch, . . .	4 Longwood Av.
Henry Bertram Wentworth, .	Winthrop St.
Frank Storer Wheeler, .	113 Eustis St.
John Wesley Wolcott, Jr. .	Walnut Park.

THIRD CLASS.

William John Austin, . .	6 Norfolk Avenue.
Raymond Curtis Bayer, .	Elm Place.

Dana Bullard Brigham, . . .	30 Elm St.
Lucius Augustus Brown, . . .	Norfolk Avenue.
Henry Myers Cunningham, . . .	Quincy St., Dorch.
Cassius Henry Darling, . . .	13 Cottage St.
Joshua Felton, ...	25 Williams Place.
Albert Jones Foster, ...	133 Eustis St.
Wm. Henry Stockman Frothingham, . . .	Oak St.
Charles William Grant, ...	16 Chestnut St.
Davis Johnson, ...	53 Warren St.
Wells Goddard Kellogg, ...	57 Zeigler St.
Charles Dabney Leckie, ...	Warren St.
Samuel Lockwood, Jr.	Highland St.
Thomas Lynch, ...	Sweat St.
George Edward Mecuen, ...	Vale St.
John Moran, ...	Tremont St.
Isaac Wheelock Newton, ...	33 Chestnut St.
George Albert Nudd, ...	Smith St.
James Ormand, ...	Webber St.
Alfred Trescott Pope, ...	Walnut St.
William Seaver, ...	79 Ruggles St.
James Clapp Stinbry, ...	Orange Court.
Edward Marshall Symmes, ...	9 Cottage St.
Frank Dunham Thompson, ...	Auburn St.
Francis Forest Wait, ...	Hill Side.
Granville Stocker Wallingford, ...	Fremont Place.
Alonzo Jacob Wells, ...	3 Cedar St.
Romanzo Newton Wiswall, ...	15 Vernon St.
Tyler Erskine Woodbridge, ...	Oak St.
Alonzo Gage Worcester, ...	21 Greenville St.

Vacations and Holidays.

One week commencing on the Monday before Thanksgiving Day; one week commencing on the fourth Monday in February; one week commencing on the Monday before the last Wednesday in May; six weeks commencing on the Monday preceding the last Monday in July; Christmas Day; New Year's Day; Fast Day; May Day; Fourth of July; Commencement Day at Harvard University; every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

School Hours.

From the first Monday in May to first Monday in October, from VIII A. M. to I P. M. From the first Monday in October to first Monday in May, from IX A. M. to II P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays the school is dismissed two hours earlier.

The vacations, holidays and hours of instruction are the same in both departments.

Property of the Trustees.

LEASED LAND.*

Lot I. Mead's Orchard, westerly side of Warren St., corner of Walnut St., 17,678 square feet.

Lot II. Pond Hill Pasture, on the hill south of Jamaica Pond, 10 acres, 1 qr., 3 rods.

* We give no estimate of the present worth of the leased land. It is sufficient to say that if the increase in the value of real estate in Roxbury should be no greater during the next, than it has been during the past fifty years, the income of the school at the expiration of the leases will make it, from the above lands alone, the most richly endowed institution of the kind in New England.

Lot III. Westerly side of Walk Hill St., 19 acres. Also rear of J. R. Weld's homestead, 4 acres, 3 qrs., 27 rods.

Lot IV. Near crossing of Worcester Railroad and Parker St., at Mill Dam, 2 acres, 1 qr., 36 rods.

Lot V. From School St. to Stony Brook, 2 acres, 2 qrs., 16 rods.

Lot VI. South side of Beach St., 22½ acres.

Lot VII. Bounded by Centre, Smith and Washington Sts. and Stony Brook, 6 acres.

Lot VIII. Town landing at Roxbury Point, 4 acres, 1 qr., 38 rods.

Lot IX. N. W. side of Dedham Turnpike, opposite Forest Hills corner, 9 acres, 3 qrs., 21 rods.

Lot X. Bell's Homestead, both sides of Dedham Turnpike, near School St., 17 acres, 1 qr., 39 rods; also between Dedham Turnpike and School St., 11 acres, 2 qrs., 17 rods.

Land not Leased, Stocks, &c.

School-houses and land adjoining,	.	\$10,086	27
Land on Walk Hill St., W. Roxbury,		15,000	00
Land on Shawmut Avenue, Roxbury,		3,000	00
Notes and Mortgages,		17,410	83
Railroad Stocks,		13,434	50
Bank Stocks,		7,958	50
Railroad Bonds,		5,521	19
City of Boston 5 per ct. Scrip,		1,000	00
City of Roxbury 6 per ct. Scrip,		3,000	00
East Boston Ferry Stock, one share,		15	00
		\$76,426	29

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF THE MINISTERS OF THE FIRST CHURCH, AND
OTHER TRUSTEES.

THOMAS WELD.

Thomas Weld was born in Tirling, in Essex, England, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He arrived in Boston June 5, 1632, and in July was ordained first minister of the Church in Roxbury. In November following, Mr. Eliot was settled as his colleague.*

In 1639 he assisted his colleague and Richard Mather in making the New England version of the Psalms, and in 1641 was sent, with Hugh Peters, to England as an agent of the Colony. In 1646, when Edward Winslow was sent out to answer Gorton's complaint, Peters and Weld were dismissed from the agency and desired to return home; but they both preferred to remain in England. Mr. Weld was afterwards settled in the ministry at Gateshead, in the

* In the list of ministers Mr. Weld is called pastor and Mr. Eliot, teacher; the duties of the former were "to exhort and to rule; of the latter, to instruct in knowledge, and also to rule."

bishoprick of Durham, opposite Newcastle. Hutchinson says he went to Ireland with Lord Forbes, but came back to England and was ejected from his living in 1662. Whilst in New England, he took an active part in the proceedings against Mrs. Hutchinson, and at the trial distinguished himself as one of her principal opponents. He seems to have been very bitter against those who differed from him in religious opinions.

There is a book now extant, "Weld's Short Story of the Rise, Reign and Ruin of Antinomians, Familists and Libertines that Infected the Churches of New England." It is a scarce and curious book; but while it points out the extravagancies of their opinions and conduct, it shows that in the bitterness of dispute, even a minister of the gospel may not know what spirit he is of. A copy of this work in 4to, 1692, is in the library of Harvard College.

With others, he wrote "The Perfect Pharisee under Monkish Holiness," against the Quakers; and "The Fallen Jew Detected," against a man who pretended to be first a Jew and then an Anabaptist. He was also the author of "A Vindication of the New England Churches." His biographers speak highly of his talents as a writer and preacher. He was very popular with the magistrates, and often consulted in political matters. In Winthrop's Journal frequent mention is made of calling on ministers for advice. He died in 1662.

JOHN ELIOT.

This distinguished man was born probably at Nasing, Essex County, England, in 1604, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge. On leaving that institution he became a teacher in the grammar school of Rev. Thomas Hooker, who, at a later period, was one of the most eminent divines of his time. From him and his household Mr. Eliot must have received those religious impressions which had such an influence upon his future life. "When I came to this blessed family," said he, "I then saw, and never before, the power of godliness in its lively vigor and efficacy."

As might be expected of an educated young man of such devotional tendencies, he determined to become a preacher; but there being in England but a narrow field of usefulness for a Nonconformist or Puritan preacher, he came to this country, and arrived in Boston in 1631. At this time there was no minister at the First Church. Mr. Wilson had gone to England, and the religious services were conducted by Governor Winthrop, Mr. Dudley and Mr. Nowel, the ruling elder.

The following year Mr. Eliot was settled as a teacher of the Church in Roxbury. Governor Winthrop says, "Mr. John Eliot, a member of the Boston congregation, whom the company intended presently to call to the office of teacher, was called to be a teacher to the company at Roxbury; and though

Boston labored all they could, both with the congregation at Roxbury and with Mr. Eliot himself, alledging their want of him, and the covenant between them, yet he could not be diverted from accepting the call at Roxbury ; so he was dismissed."

In the Roxbury Church Records the following reasons are assigned by him for the preference given to that town :—

" His friends were come over and settled at Roxbury, to whom he was foreëngaged, that if he were not called before they came, he was to join them ; whereupon the Church at Roxbury called him to be their teacher in the end of summer, and soon after he was ordained to that office. Also his intended wife, Hanna Mumford, came along with the rest of his friends. She found him, and soon after their coming they were married." He was accordingly settled Nov. 5, 1632.

In 1641 the connection between Mr. Weld, pastor, and Mr. Eliot, teacher of the Church, was terminated by the departure of the former for England, as agent for the Province. From that time till 1650 Mr. Eliot discharged alone, with exemplary zeal and ability, the duties of the ministry. In 1650 Mr. Samuel Danforth, a member of the Church of Cambridge, and one of the early fruits of Harvard College, was ordained as colleague pastor.

The troubles with Mrs. Hutchinson occurred during the ministry of Mr. Eliot, and he, unfortunately, became involved in them. The trial of this noted

lady is a valuable document for those who would know the manners, customs and principles of our fathers. Mr. Eliot, with other ministers, visited her, conversed freely on religious subjects, and expostulated with her concerning things which had become matters of notoriety, especially her manner of censuring the ministers of the Plantation, whom she so generally condemned. The spiritual tone of her mind was discovered in this conversation, nor could any subsequent array of courts and magistrates influence her. The ministers of that time, Mr. Eliot included, were over zealous in their testimony against her. They had not learnt what subsequent experience would have taught them, that in every manifestation of religious excitement, however extravagant, the less opposition we offer, the less likely is what we may consider fanaticism, to prevail.

Mr. Eliot was an early and faithful friend of common schools. "It was," says Cotton Mather in his *Life of Eliot*, "his perpetual resolution and activity to support a good school in the town that belonged unto him. A grammar school he would always have upon the place whatever it cost him; and he importuned all other places to have the like. I cannot forget the ardor with which some heard him pray, in a synod of these churches, which met at Boston to consider how the miscarriages which were among us might be prevented; I say with what fervor he uttered an expression to this purpose:—'Lord, for schools every where among us! That our schools may

flourish ! That every member of this assembly may go home and procure a good school to be encouraged in the town in which he lives ! That before we die, we may be so happy as to see a good school encouraged in every plantation of the country !' God so blessed his endeavors, that Roxbury could not live quietly without a free school in the town ; and the issue of it has been one thing which has almost made me put the title of *Schola illustris** upon that little nursery ; that is, that Roxbury has afforded more scholars, first for the colledge and then for the public, than any town of its bigness, or, if I mistake not, of twice its bigness in all New England. From the spring of the school at Roxbury there have run a large number of the streams which have made glad this whole city of God."

His efforts in the cause of education were not confined to this school. In 1689, the year previous to his death, he conveyed an estate of about seventy-five acres of land to certain persons and their heirs, for "the maintenance, support and encouragement of a school and schoolmaster at that part of Roxbury commonly called Jamaica, or the Pond Plains, for the teaching and instructing of the children of that end of the town, (together with such Indians and negroes as shall or may come to the school,) and to no other use, intent or purpose whatever."

* Among the graduates from Roxbury were the Dudleys, Eliots, Bowles, Walters, Thomsons, Danforths, Paysons, Pierponts, Welds, Graves and others. (Harv. Coll. Catalogue.)

This is the origin of the Roxbury "Eliot School Fund."

In 1639 an effort was made to improve the psalmody of that period. Mr. Eliot, Mr. Weld and Richard Mather were selected to make a new metrical translation. In this selection, Hebrew scholarship rather than poetical taste, seems to have been the guide, as was quite apparent when "The Bay Psalm Book," the joint product of the three selected fathers, was published.

But we must hasten to that period in Mr. Eliot's life which made him a marked man for the reverence of all succeeding ages. His attention was early directed to the spiritual welfare of the native inhabitants of New England. He knew there was a religious element in their characters, wild, perhaps, or faintly developed, which needed only a right cultivation for its expansion into true Christianity. He determined to commence his ministerial labors among them, and as a necessary preparation for this, devoted himself for two years to the learning of the Indian language, a task, the difficulty of which few can appreciate.

Cotton Mather gives a graphic description of this. "Behold," says he, "new difficulties to be surmounted by our indefatigable Eliot! He hires a native to teach him this exotic language, and with laborious skill and care reduces it into a grammar, which he afterwards published. There is a letter or two in our language which the Indians never had in

theirs. But if their alphabet be short, I am sure the words composed of it are long enough to tire the patience of any scholar in the world. One would think they had been growing ever since Babel unto the dimensions to which they are now extended. For instance, if my reader will count how many letters there are in this one word *Nummatchekodtantamesangamennonash*, when he has done, for his reward I'll tell him it signifies no more than "our lusts;" and if I must translate "our loves," it must be nothing shorter than "*Noowomantainmoonkamnonnash*." But I pray, Sir, count the letters. I know not what thoughts it will produce in my reader when I inform him, that once finding that the demons in a possessed young woman understood the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, my curiosity led me to make trial of this Indian language, and the demons did seem as if they did not understand it."

The first place he began to preach at was Nonantum, or the eastern part of Newton, Mass.

"His manner of teaching," says Gookin,* "was first to begin with prayer, and then to preach briefly upon a suitable portion of scripture, afterwards to permit the Indians to propound questions; and divers of them had a faculty to frame hard and difficult questions, touching something then spoken, or some other matter in religion, tending to their illumination; which questions, Mr. Eliot, in a grave and Christian

* Collection of Mass. Hist. Soc., I, 168. Also note L,

manner, did endeavor to resolve and answer to their satisfaction."

His first discourse to them was from Ezekiel 37 : 9. He described the character of Christ ; told them in what manner he appeared on earth, and that he would again come to judgment, when the wicked should be punished and the good rewarded. He spoke of the creation and fall of man ; then urged them to repent, to pray to God, and own Christ as their Saviour. After the discourse, the Indians put many questions, some of which denoted not a little shrewdness ; as, for instance, " whether, if the child be good and the parent naught, God will be offended with the child ; because God saith in the second commandment, that he visits the iniquities of the fathers upon the children," &c.

The influence of this excellent man upon this simple-hearted class of hearers soon became very great. It is true, that he often encountered opposition, especially from the sachems ; these did all they could to obstruct the work, for they feared a loss of power and influence if men had any other law to govern them than the authority in their hands ; they threatened him with every evil if he made any more conversions. But he told them, " I am about the work of the great God, and he is with me, so that I fear not all the sachems in the country." (Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., I, 14.)

The first Indian church established by his zealous efforts was at Natick in 1660. It was incorporated

after the manner of the Congregational churches in New England. Branches were afterwards established in different parts of Massachusetts, to all of which Mr. Eliot gave, occasionally, the benefit of his ministrations ; but his pastoral care was more immediately over the church in Natick. This church continued many years after his death.

Winthrop, (II, 303) after speaking of the labors and success of Eliot, says : " God prospered his endeavors so as he kept a constant lecture to them in two places, one week at the wigwam of one Wabon, a new sachem near Watertown Mill, and the other, the next week, in the wigwam of Cutshamekin, near Dorchester Mill. And, for the furtherance of the work of God, divers of the English resorted to his lecture, and the governour and other of the magistrates and elders sometimes ; and the Indians began to repair thither from other parts." . . . " But first I should have spoke of the catechising of their children, who were soon brought to answer him some short questions, whereupon he gave them an apple or a cake ; then he demanded of some of the chiefs, if they understood him ; if they answered yea, then he asked of them if they had any questions to propound. And they had usually two or three or more questions which he did resolve. At one time (when the governour was there and about two hundred people, Indian and English,) an old man asked him, if God would receive such an old man as he was ; to whom he answered by opening the parable of the workmen

that were hired into the vineyard ; and when he had opened it, he asked the old man if he did believe it, who answered he did, and was ready to weep."

It was not by preaching only that Mr. Eliot manifested his interest in the welfare of the Indian race. He instructed a native, named Monequessin, to be a schoolmaster among them. With occasional aid from friends, he established schools. A contribution of ten pounds for this purpose came from an unknown source. Half of it he paid to a woman in Cambridge for teaching Indian children ; "and God," says he, "so blessed her labors that they came on very prettily." The other half he gave for a similar purpose to a schoolmaster in Dorchester. To all this was added his own personal instruction as often as he could give it. With the results of his labors and the progress of the children generally, he seems to have been well satisfied.*

Of the general character of Eliot's preaching we have the evidence of his contemporaries that it was

* More so probably than Mr. Egede with the Greenland boys, of whom their teacher says, (*Cranst. Hist. of Greenland*, I, 290,) "As to their learning, it went briskly at first, because they had a fish-hook, or some such thing, given them for every letter they learnt. But they were soon glutted with this business, and said they knew not what end it answered to sit all day long looking upon a piece of paper, and crying, a, b, c, &c. ; that he and the factor were worthless people, because they did nothing but look in a book, or scrawl upon paper with a feather ; but, on the contrary, the Greenlanders were brave men, they would hunt seals, shoot birds," &c., &c.

plain and to the purpose. Mather somewhat quaintly says, "the very lambs might wade into his discourses on those texts and themes wherein elephants might swim." In his delivery, he was earnest and impressive, easily commanding the attention of his audience. He cared little for rhetorical ornament, and still less for any thing resembling the transcendental philosophy of the present day.

In the common affairs of life, in his dealings with his fellow-men, as a neighbor and friend, he was a model of practical Christianity. In his home there was always happiness. His wife was an excellent economist, and by her prudent management enabled him to be generous and hospitable. As an evidence of her thrift and judicious management, it is said that he was able, with a small salary, to educate four sons at Cambridge, all of whom became successful ministers.

Like many other eminent men, Mr. Eliot had his peculiarities, some would call them weaknesses. Take, for example, his extraordinary prejudice against wearing wigs. He preached against it; he prayed against it; he thought all the calamities of the country, even Indian wars, might be traced to this absurd fashion.* There are many traditions which seem like amusing stories of the good man's anti-wig warfare. Equally strong was his prejudice against the use of tobacco. But in this he did not stand alone. The prevailing sentiment of the better class was on his side.

* Note D.

Gov. Winthrop says: "At this Court (1634) were many laws made against *tobacco*, and immodest fashions, and costly apparel, &c., as appears from the records."

"He that will write of Eliot," says Cotton Mather,* "must write of his charity, or say nothing. His charity was a star of the first magnitude in the bright constellation of his virtues, and the rays of it were wonderfully various and extensive. His liberality to pious uses, whether public or private, went much beyond the proportions of his little estate in this world. Many hundred pounds did he freely bestow upon the poor; and he would, with very forcible importunities, press his neighbor to join with him in such beneficences. . . . He did not put off his charity to be put in his last will, as many who therein show that their charity is against their will, but he was his own administrator; he made his own hands his executors, and his own eyes his overseers."

It is said that on one occasion the treasurer of the parish on paying him his quarterly stipend, knowing well his lavish expenditure for the relief of others, put the money in a handkerchief and tied it in as many hard knots as possible, in hopes to compel him to carry it home. On his way thither, he called to see a poor, sick woman, and, on entering, gave the family his blessing, and told them that God had sent them some relief. He then began to untie the knots, but

* *Magnalia*, I, 489.

after many efforts to do so, being impatient at the perplexity and delay to get at his money, he gave the whole to the mother, saying, "Here, my dear, take it; I believe the Lord designs it all for you."*

To a minister complaining of the injurious treatment of some of his parishioners, he said, "Brother, learn the meaning of these three little words, *bear, forbear and forgive.*"

Mr. Eliot's house stood in the rear of the spot now occupied by Guild Hall.†

During the war with the sachem Philip, 1675, Eliot, on many occasions, showed his fidelity to the Indians who had been under the influence of his preaching. In the excitement of the time, little discrimination was made by the people of Massachusetts between the hostile and the friendly Indians. In the latter class, were those whom Eliot had converted from savages to Christians. He became their advocate and friend,—he defended their cause against the violence of their enemies, and never did he appear to more advantage than when pleading for these poor, friendless beings. "Since the death of the Apostle Paul," says Mr. Everett, "a nobler, truer, and warmer spirit than John Eliot never lived; and, taking the state of the country, the narrowness of the means, the rudeness of the age into consideration, the history of the Christian church does not contain an example of resolute, untiring, successful labor, superior to that

* Biography by W. H. Eliot, Jr.

† Note G.

Of translating the entire Scriptures into the language of the native inhabitants of Massachusetts; a labor performed, not in the flush of youth, nor within the luxurious abodes of academic ease, but under the constant burden of his duties as a minister and a preacher, and at a time of life when the spirits begin to flag.”*

In the old burial ground in Roxbury, at the corner of Washington and Eustis Streets, there is a tomb† belonging to the First Church. It has upon it a simple monument‡ and tablet with the following inscription :—

Here lie the Remains of

JOHN ELIOT,

The Apostle to the Indians.

Ordained over the First Church Nov. 5, 1632. Died May 20, 1690.

Aged LXXXVI.

Also of

THOMAS WALTER,

Ordained Oct. 19, 1718. Died Jan'y 10, 1725.

Aged XXIX.

NEHEMIAH WALTER,

Ordained Oct. 17, 1688. Died Sept. 17, 1750.

Aged LXXXVII.

OLIVER PEABODY,

Ordained Nov. 7, 1750. Died May 29, 1752.

Aged XXXII.

AMOS ADAMS,

Ordained Sept. 12, 1753. Died Oct. 5, 1775.

Aged XLVII.

ELIPHALET PORTER,

Ordained Oct. 2, 1782. Died Dec. 7, 1833.

Aged LXXV.

* Address of Hon. Edward Everett at Bloody Brook.

† Note C.

‡ Note E.

Within a few rods, then, of the school which he loved, and labored so earnestly to found, are the remains of this excellent man.

Roxbury owes a debt of gratitude to many patriotic, self-sacrificing citizens, but among them no one deserves to be held in more faithful remembrance than the Apostle Eliot.

List of the Publications of John Eliot.

1. Indian Catechism. Cambridge, 1653.
2. New Testament. 1661.
3. Indian Bible, Catechism and Psalms of David in metre. 8vo, 1663.
4. Indian Psalter. 1664. 8vo, Cambridge.
5. Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, translated into the Indian language. 1664. 8vo, Cambridge, 1664.
6. Indian Grammar. 4to, 1666.
7. Indian Logic Primer. Cambridge, 1672.
8. Harmony of the Gospels. Boston, 1678.
9. Practice of Piety, translated into the Indian tongue. 1685.
10. Indian Primer. Cambridge, 1687.
11. Thomas Shepard's Sincere Convert and Sound Believer, translated into the Indian tongue. 12mo, Cambridge, 1689.
12. Christian Commonwealth.
13. Answer to Norcott's Book against Infant Baptism.
14. Communion of Churches.

SAMUEL DANFORTH.

Samuel Danforth was born at Framlingham, in Suffolk, England, September, 1626. Of his father, Cotton Mather says: "He was a gentleman of such estate and repute in the world, that it cost him a considerable sum to escape the knighthood which King Charles I imposed upon all of so much per annum; and of such figure and esteem in the church, that he procured the famous lecture at Framlingham in Suffolk, where he had a fine manor." The son was graduated at Harvard College in 1643, in the second class that received the honors of that Institution. From his being early appointed one of the officers of instruction, we may infer that his rank, as a scholar, was high. He was also a member of the Corporation, and, to the extent of his means, a donor to the College.

In 1650 he was ordained colleague pastor with Mr. Eliot of the First Church in Roxbury. His pastoral office continued till his death, Nov. 14, 1674.

Rev. Dr. Sprague, in his "Annals of the American Pulpit," says: "Mr. Danforth was undoubtedly regarded among the greater lights of New England in his time. As a preacher, he was remarkable for sustaining all his positions by arguments from Scripture; for adhering closely to the main object before him; for a free, clear and rapid utterance; and for a depth and power of feeling which in almost every sermon manifested itself in tears. He never ventured

extemporaneous efforts in the pulpit. He not only wrote his sermons, but wrote them twice over in an exceedingly legible and beautiful character; he then committed every word to memory, and his memory was so tenacious that it was never known to fail him. He was accustomed on the Sabbath morning to expound the books of the Old Testament, and in the afternoon to discourse on the 'body of divinity,' and many occasional subjects."

As a pastor he was unwearied in his attentions to his parishioners, visiting faithfully the sick and afflicted, and by every means promoting harmony.

"No temptations," says Cotton Mather, "arising either from the incompetency of the salary allowed him to support a hospitable family, or from the provocation which unworthy men in the neighborhood sometimes tried him withal, could persuade him to accept of motions which were made him to remove to more comfortable settlements; but keeping his eye upon the great man's motto, *prudens qui patiens*, he continued in his Roxbury station for three years more than thrice seven together."*

In early life he devoted some time to scientific pursuits, especially to astronomy. He published almanacs, some of which were considered valuable for the chronological tables they contained. He published an astronomical description of the comet of 1664, with a brief theological application. He maintains

* Magnalia, II, 48.

At a comet is a heavenly body, moving according defined laws, and that its appearance is portentous.

Mr. Danforth was married in 1651 to a daughter of Rev. John Wilson of Boston, by whom he had twelve children. Two of his sons became eminent divines in this State, one of Dorchester* and the other of Taunton.

Mr. Danforth was the owner of a large lot of land on Roxbury Street, on which probably his dwelling stood. As the description of this estate gives an idea of the appearance of a pretty large portion of the south east side of Roxbury Street at that period, we give it in the quaint language of the time. "The orchard field, pasture and meadow of the late Mr. Samuel Danforth of Roxbury, bounded by Mr. Thomas Dudley's land, sometime formerly Mr Hughes his, on the one side, and the street and highway leading to the burying place at Roxbury, and turning about the training field,† on the other side,—with the addition only of a straight line from the corner of the training field to said Dudley's land, which finisheth the compass thereof, unto which land appertaineth the land between Mr. Bolds his land before his door, fenced in

* The Dorchester burial ground is famous for its epitaphs, many of which were written by Mr. D. of that town. Of their poetical merit, the less we say the better. Our Roxbury divine is favored with the following in Latin; the allusion is to his astronomical propensities.

"Non dubium, quin eo iverit quò stellæ eunt,
Danforthus, qui stellis semper se associavit."

† Note F,

of latter years by said Bolds, and the highway that boundeth the land first mentioned; which strap of land hath long time lain out of fence, and hath some trees standing thereon and anchiently had a barn thereon."

Judge Leland says, "The modern description of this land is substantially this:—Beginning at the corner of Washington and Eustis Streets, and running along Washington to a point nearly opposite Vernon Street; thence in a southerly direction across the house lots, across Warren and through Union Street to a point beyond the lower end of the latter street; thence turning and running to Eustis Street; thence along Eustis to the place of beginning.

"Mr. Danforth was pastor at the time of his death, and was forty-eight years of age. His wife survived her husband for many years. . . So great was the excellency of her character that after she had been for some time a widow, Mr. Joseph Rock, of Boston, received the impression that she would make him a good wife, and seeking her consent she consented, and lived to become again a widow."

NEHEMIAH WALTER.

Nehemiah Walter was born in Ireland, December, 1663. His parents were from Lancashire, England. In early youth he was distinguished for scholarship, particularly in Latin, which he spoke fluently.

In 1680, when the prevalence of popery threatened

Ireland, his father, Thomas Walter, removed thence with his family to New England. Here he placed his son under the care of the distinguished Mr. Cheever, the master of the Public Grammar School in Boston, who, after a short examination, returned him to his father with the assurance that he was already qualified for college studies.

In the seventeenth year of his age (1680) he was admitted to Harvard College. After graduating, he visited France by invitation of Mr. Nelson, an eminent Boston merchant, and acquired there a thorough acquaintance with the French language, in those days a rare accomplishment. After returning home, he devoted himself for some years to the critical study of Greek and Hebrew. So distinguished was he among the scholars of his time, that in their debates upon any point, philological or theological, his opinion was generally appealed to and accepted as decisive. The memorable Elijah Corlet, master of the Grammar School in Cambridge, often employed him to officiate in the care of his school when obliged to be absent himself, and considered his place well supplied by Mr. Walter.

He began early to acquaint himself with church history, impartially reading the controversial writings on all sides, and weighing their several arguments with skill. He took this method to settle his judgment in the Episcopal and Presbyterian controversies, or those between the Church and Dissenters in England, and between Presbyterians and Congregational-

ists, finally adopting the way of the churches of New England.

Although an admirer of John Calvin and many of the more modern English divines, he took no man or set of men for his standard ; nor did he subject his faith to any scheme of divinity, or his conscience to any model of religion whatever of mere human contrivance. He carefully avoided all extremes, equally opposing Arminianism on the one hand and Antinomianism on the other ; yet speaking charitably of divines who leaned to either of the extremes, and always taking care to preserve a distinction between persons and opinions. With this disposition he became a candidate for the ministry.

His introduction to a Roxbury pulpit seems to have been providential. He had contemplated a voyage to Europe, and actually engaged his passage. But it happened whilst the vessel was waiting for a wind, that he received on Saturday a message from the First Church in Roxbury, inviting him to preach on the following Sunday. He accepted the invitation and preached, it was said, for the first time, and made a very favorable impression. The people there had for some time been seeking a colleague for their aged pastor, the venerable John Eliot, but had not been able to unite on any one of the many candidates who had preached for them. So much pleased were they with Mr. Walter, that they hastened to invite him to preach for a season for them, with the prospect of a settlement in due time.

The good old minister was so charmed with the young preacher, that on the first day of hearing him, he requested members of the church to stop after the evening service, and was for putting it to vote whether they would give him a call. But the Hon. Joseph Dudley, afterwards Governor, notwithstanding he entertained a high opinion of Mr. Walter, thought so sudden a decision inexpedient, and persuaded Mr. Eliot to defer it for a while. After a short delay, a call was unanimously given, the brethren of the church making their choice on Sunday July 15, 1688, and the inhabitants of the town, in public assembly, on Sunday September 9, approving and confirming it.

On Wednesday Oct. 17, 1688, Mr. Walter was ordained, and preached the sermon himself, as was the custom at that time. Mr. Eliot, then in his eighty-fourth year, presided at the ordination and gave the charge. When two ministers were settled over the same church, it was usual to call one pastor and the other teacher; but Mr. Eliot gave both these names to his colleague, and on his return from the ordination pleasantly said to Mr. Walter, "Brother, I have ordained you a teaching pastor, but don't be proud of it, for I always ordain my Indians so."

Throughout their joint ministry the relation was like that between father and son. Cotton Mather, in his Memoir of Eliot, says: "The good old man, like Aaron, as it were, disrobed himself with an unspeak-

able satisfaction when he beheld his garments spread upon a son so dear to him."

Mr. Walter gave early presages of future eminence, and from youth to advanced age showed himself a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, a burning and a shining light, both in the pulpit and out of it. As a preacher he was earnest and impressive. The subjects he most dwelt upon may be inferred from the following, taken from some of his published sermons:—"Unfruitful Hearers Detected and Warned." "The Body of Sin Anatomized." "A Discourse on Vain Thoughts." "The Great Concern of Man." "The Wonderfulness of Christ." "The Holiness of Heaven." "Faithfulness in the Ministry;" a sermon preached to the Convention of Ministers. Also several discourses published together, on the 55th chapter of Isaiah.

In 1717 his health began to be affected by his ministerial labors. He contracted a disorder producing dizziness and debility which required him to suspend the exercises of his pulpit, and, indeed, all professional studies.

As an evidence of the importance attached to his services by his parishioners and others, it is stated that the occasion of his ceasing to preach was observed as a day of fasting and prayer, not only by his own flock, but by the ministers and people of the vicinity. In a few months he was able to resume his labors, and continued them without assistance till Oct. 19, 1718, when his son, Thomas Walter, was ordained

his colleague. This connection, unfortunately, was of short duration, being broken by the early death of the junior pastor.

The whole weight of the pastoral office again devolving upon the senior pastor, his people, in consideration of his advanced age, and their great desire to retain his services as long as possible, relieved him from half of each Sunday's service, by supplying the pulpit at their own expense when he did not preach.

Among his parishioners and warm friends was his Excellency Governor Dudley, who on many occasions bore testimony to the high estimation in which he held his minister. There was also the Governor's son, the Hon. Paul Dudley, for many years one of his Majesty's Council, and Chief Justice of the Province, whose respect for Mr. Walter fully equalled, if it did not exceed, that of his father. Rev. Dr. Eliot in his biography of Mr. Walter, says, "His discourses were always studied, and he delivered them with great animation though with a feeble voice. He had a delicate bodily frame and was small of stature." Rev. Dr. Chauncy regarded him as one of the most brilliant of our countrymen.

On the 25th of December, 1749, he was confined to his house by bodily indisposition, which gradually increased upon him, and terminated in his decease, Sept. 17, 1759, in the 87th year of his age. His ministry and that of Mr. Eliot occupied a space of nearly 120 years.

THOMAS WALTER.

Thomas Walter, son of Nehemiah Walter, was born in Roxbury Dec. 13, 1696, graduated at Harvard College in 1713, and ordained his father's colleague Oct. 19, 1718. Rev. Dr. Eliot says of him, "He possessed a very extraordinary genius, having all his father's vivacity and richness of imagination, with more vigor of intellect."

Dr. Chauncy, in his account of eminent men, says, "There was no subject but what Mr. Walter was intimately acquainted with, and such was the power he had over his thoughts and words, that he could readily, without any pains, write and speak just as he would; that he made himself master of Dr. Cotton Mather's learning, by taking frequent opportunities of conversing with him; and that had he not died in the prime of life, he would have been known as one of the first of our great men." He was distinguished for his musical taste, and was the author of an elementary work on the Science of Music, which became very popular. The tunes he collected were introduced into our churches, and his rules taught in our schools.

Among his printed sermons we find one on "The Sweet Psalmist of Israel," published in 1723, at the request of the ministers of Boston; and another on "The Scriptures, the Only Rule of Faith and Practice." They are both productions of great merit.

Prince says, "He was an accomplished scholar, an Orthodox preacher, and began to be a great blessing to the New England churches in bravely and learnedly defending their scriptural profession and gospel order, as appears by his printed writings." He died Jan. 10, 1725.

OLIVER PEABODY.

Mr. Peabody, the successor of Mr. Walter in the ministry of the First Church, was invited to settle as colleague pastor, but was not ordained till November, 1750, about two months after the death of his venerable predecessor. He was a preacher of acknowledged ability. His ministry and his life were brief. He died in May, 1752, about a year and a half from the time of his settlement.*

AMOS ADAMS.

Mr. Adams, the sixth minister of the First Church, was born in Medfield, Mass., Sept. 1, 1728; graduated at Harvard College in 1752, and ordained Sept. 12, 1753. He married Sarah, daughter of the emi-

* The house on Eliot Square, opposite the Norfolk House, now occupied by the author of this volume, was built by Mr. Peabody. After his death, it was occupied for about eighty years by his successors in the ministry, every one of them having lived in it during some part of his professional life.

nent divine, Dr. Charles Chauncy, of the First Church in Boston.

His biographers speak highly of him as a writer and preacher. His delivery is said to have been animated and energetic, his voice musical and of great power. Although he spoke plainly and fearlessly of the sins of his people, so much so indeed that he sometimes gave offence, he had great influence over them, and was considered one of the most popular ministers of his time.

Among his published sermons are the following:— On the death of Lucy Dudley, 1756; Artillery Election, 1759; Thanksgiving for the reduction of Quebec, 1759; At the Ordinations of S. Kingsbury, 1761, and of John Wyeth, 1766; The only Hope and Refuge of Sinners, 1767; Two on the Fast of 1769; Dudleian Lecture at Harvard College, 1770. The manuscript of this last is now in the library of the college; it bears testimony to the learning of the writer.

Mr. Adams died at Dorchester, Oct. 5, 1775. It was said that after preaching all day to his own people, he preached in the open air to a regiment of 900, which extra exertion and exposure occasioned a fever of which he died. Dr. Eliot says in reference to his death: "At this time [1775] a putrid dysentery prevailed in the camp at Roxbury and Cambridge, which spread more than twenty miles in the environs of Boston. The people of the First Church were very much scattered, but Mr. Adams was assid-

uous in his labors, and not only visited his own flock, but the soldiers who were stationed among the people of his parochial charge. He himself fell a victim to the disease."

ELIPHALET PORTER.

Rev. Eliphalet Porter, D. D., still lives in the recollection of many of the present generation. He was born in North Bridgewater, Mass., June 11, 1758, graduated at Harvard College in 1777, and settled over the First Church in Roxbury, Oct. 2, 1782. He was the successor of Rev. Amos Adams, who died in 1775, a vacancy of several years having occurred during the Revolutionary period.

Although Dr. Porter in the pulpit exhibited few, if any, of the characteristics of a popular preacher of the present day, few modern preachers are listened to more attentively, or regarded with more reverence than he was. The effect he produced was not that of excitement; he was not excitable himself, and was therefore not likely to produce excitement in others. There was a calmness and solemnity in his manner which gave to his discourses a peculiar impressiveness. He was never dogmatical or bigoted. He had clear and settled opinions on the controverted points of theology, and was always ready to sustain them; but he had no taste for controversy, and, therefore, rarely preached on subjects which occasion it. He regarded without prejudice the religious opinions of

those who differed from him, and never allowed a difference of opinion to interrupt Christian fellowship. Many of the discourses he was invited to deliver on public occasions have been published* and highly commended. One of them, "A Sermon before the Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers" in 1810, is a production of singular merit.

Of his pastoral character we may say, it was suited to the times in which he lived. Frequent visits, for social intercourse merely, were not expected; for these he had neither taste or fitness; his manners were grave and did not encourage familiarity, nor had he that easy flow of language so essential to sustain a conversation on the familiar topics of the day. But in the chamber of the sick, or wherever there was affliction which the sympathies of a pastor could alleviate, he was a constant and welcome visitor. "Though he was a man of few words," says one who knew him well,† "and, of course, felt that indiscriminate social intercourse was not his fittest element,

* Thanksgiving Sermon, 1783; before Roxbury Charitable Society, 1794; National Fast, 1798; on the Death of Governor Sumner, 1799; Eulogy on Washington, 1800; New Year's Sermon, 1801; before the Humane Society, 1802; at the Ordination of Rev. Charles Lowell, 1806; before the Society for Propagating the Gospel Among the Indians in North America, 1807; before the Convention of Ministers, 1810; Artillery Election, 1812; Ordination of Rev. J. G. Palfrey, 1818.

† Rev. Dr. George Putnam, his colleague and successor in the ministry of the First Church. (See his sermon at the funeral of Dr. Porter.)

Yet few men ever spoke with more meaning or to so good purpose ; of few men can we remember more words fitly spoken.' He did not dazzle, but he enlightened ; and the weight of his character, and the remarkable purity and uprightness of his life, gave an interest and influence to whatever he said, and impressed his sententious remarks deeply on the mind."

As a citizen, his influence was widely and beneficially felt. A man so distinguished for great practical wisdom as he was, could not escape frequent calls for his counsel and assistance in the secular affairs of the town. In the support and management of institutions for objects of charity, or for the promotion of education and religion, his services and counsels were conspicuously useful and in constant request. The various offices of trust to which he was called were fulfilled with a characteristic caution, prudence and fidelity, which obtained and justified unlimited confidence.

In 1818 he was elected a Fellow of Harvard University. The period of his connection with this institution was one of great difficulty, and he took his full share of the labors and responsibilities incident to his official position. His affection for the college was ardent and constant. The notice of his death on the records of the Corporation manifests their strong sense of "the great loss our literary and religious community have sustained by the death of this learned divine and exemplary Christian, whose intelligence, fidelity and zeal in support of the interests of litera-

ture, and especially of those connected with the prosperity of Harvard University, they have had uniform occasion to witness during the many years he has been one of the members of this Board."

Dr. Porter died Dec. 7, 1833. He left no children. By his will he bequeathed one thousand dollars to the Theological School of Harvard College.

INCREASE SUMNER.

Increase Sumner was a native of Roxbury. The house in which he was born stood on Washington Street, a few rods north of Vernon Street. He received his early education at our Grammar School, then under the charge of William Cushing, afterwards Justice Cushing of the Supreme Court of the United States.

He entered Harvard University in 1763, and was graduated with distinguished honors in 1767. He then became a teacher in the same school in which he was first taught. After two years' service there, he commenced the study of the law in the office of Samuel Quincy, Solicitor General of the Province. In 1770 he was admitted to the bar and soon obtained an extensive practice. In 1776, a critical period in the history of this country, he was elected a member of the General Court from Roxbury, and in 1780 a senator from Suffolk County.

In 1782 he was elected a member of Congress, but does not appear to have taken his seat with that body.

Apparently he had little taste for political life, for at the age of thirty-six we find him accepting the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States.

During his fifteen years' continuance upon the bench, he maintained the character of a learned, upright and impartial Judge.

In 1797 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts. So popular was his administration, that he was re-elected the next year by a greatly increased majority of votes, and the third year with an unanimity unparalleled in the history of State elections. He died in office June 7, 1799. "No death" (says Mr. Knapp in his Biographical Sketches) "except Washington's, was ever more deeply deplored in Massachusetts." He was buried with military honors. The funeral was the most solemn and imposing ever witnessed in the Commonwealth.

In the Historical and Genealogical Register (VIII, 124) there is a letter of Daniel Davis, late Solicitor General, from which we extract the following: "I loved and venerated Governor Sumner as a father and friend. The recollection of his kindness and condescension to me while he was on the bench, and I a young man struggling for my bread, without money, patronage or education, will never be effaced from a grateful heart."

Another biographer, (Hon. William H. Sumner,) says, "In his manners he was polite and unassuming. He never compromised or lost his dignity in any place

or circle, even in the moments of his greatest familiarity. His mind was naturally strong and its various powers were well balanced. He was remarkably free from every thing which had the appearance of rancor or party spirit."

In early life he became a member of the First Church in Roxbury. The character of his mind in its religious aspect may be inferred from a conversation during his last sickness, of which Rev. Dr. Porter, his pastor, gives us an account.

"A dying bed," said he, "is not the place for one to begin to attend to his religion and prepare for another world. I have not been unmindful of these concerns. I have thought much of them. The more I have reflected on the subject of religion, the more has my mind been settled and confirmed in its reality and importance. I am sensible that many infirmities and errors have attended me; but I trust I have the testimony of my conscience to the general rectitude of my views and conduct in life."

The house in which Governor Sumner spent the last twenty years of his life, is on Shawmut Avenue, a few rods south of Guild Hall. It was formerly the confiscated estate of Judge Robert Auchmuty, and is now occupied by Charles F. Bradford, Esq.

ISAAC HEATH.

Isaac Heath was born in England in 1585, and came to this country in 1631, in company with John Eliot and others. He settled in Roxbury and labored zealously for the building up of that town. He devoted himself to the interests of the First Church, and was one of its ruling elders.

What the duties of a ruling elder were in those days, we are not definitely informed; that the office was no sinecure we may infer from the following vote of an assembly of pastors in 1700 :

“Whereas 'tis the Business of a Ruling Elder to assist his Pastor in visiting the Distressed; instructing the Ignorant; comforting the Afflicted; rebuking the Unruly; Discovering the State of the whole Flock; Exercising the Discipline of the Gospel upon Offenders; and promoting the desirable Growth of the Church; 'tis necessary that he be a Person of a Wisdom, Courage, Leisure and Exemplary Holiness and Gravity agreeable to such Employments.”

The Hon. John Hull of Boston, in his Memoranda of Notable Events, pays the following tribute to Mr. Heath: “1660, (N. S.) Jan'y 21. Mr. Isaac Heath, the Ruling elder of Roxbury, departed this life being about 75 years old, a man exemplarie for piety and fidelity in his charge, and likewise of good ability,—the good Lord make us sensible off o'r pillars falling, and raise up others with a double portion of their spirit.”

In a biography of Isaac Heath, by J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., the author says of his will, "The autograph, preserved in the Probate office, having been executed but two days before his death, and being in the hand writing of Eliot, who was also a witness to it, plainly indicates the Apostle's presence at the bedside of the dying elder, doing the office of friendship in his secular affairs, as well as in the sacred ministrations of spiritual guidance and consolation.

"One eye on death and one full fix'd on heaven,
Becomes a mortal and immortal man."

"Addressing himself to Eliot, who made faithful record of his words, he said, 'I request you, my well beloved brother, to do the office of love, to give counsel as need shall require for the educating of my grandchildren, especially my grandson, whom I have dedicated to God, if it please him to accept him.' Eliot faithfully and lovingly fulfilled this last request of his friend in the Christian nurture of the boy, who was educated at Harvard College, and grew up to manhood and honorable eminence; in his marriage to Sarah Eliot, consecrated by the benediction of the Apostle, the friendship of the Teacher and Elder was happily perpetuated by the alliance of their grandchildren."

THOMAS BELL.

Of Thomas Bell, the most liberal benefactor to the school, we have but scanty materials for a biography. He was a London merchant in the middle of the 17th century, and is so called in his will, dated Jan. 29, 1671. We find his name among the active men in the Charter of the Corporation for Propagating the Gospel in New England. He came to this country in 1635, and resided here many years. His house stood where the ancient mansion, at the corner of Boylston and School Streets, now stands.

“His lands,” says Ellis, in his History of Roxbury, “extend from Stony River, taking in this homestead, across School Street and the Turnpike, up to Back, [now Walnut] Street. The beautiful, smooth, open field of nearly eighteen acres, at the right of the Dedham Turnpike, on the brow of the hill, at the corner of School Street, as you go towards Boston, and the great orchard opposite, are embraced in this. In all there are about fifty-six acres in his home farm. Then upon Walk Hill Street, about two miles and three-fourths from Washington Street, is a lot, divided by Walk Hill Street, of forty-seven acres. Upon Beach Street, a little less than fifty rods from the Turnpike, there are two lots, amounting to about fifty-seven acres.”

He was a wealthy man for those times, and always a ready contributor to all good enterprises. He returned, with his wife, to England in 1654. The

records of the First Church say that letters of *dismission* were granted to them at that time. He was a steadfast friend of the Colony, whose agents in 1661 were to draw on him and others for funds.* He died in 1672. By his will, probated at London May 30, 1672, after providing liberally for his children and grandchildren, he leaves all his real estate in Roxbury in trust for the "maintenance of a schoolemaster and free schoole for the teaching and instructing of poore men's children" in that town. How faithfully his Trustees have attended to the duty assigned them, and with what beneficial results to our citizens, we have endeavored to show in the preceding pages.

JUDGE LOWELL.

The father of the late Judge Lowell was born in Boston, graduated at Harvard College in 1721, and was settled as minister of the Third Church in Newbury. "It was called," says the Rev. Dr. Lowell, "the parish by the water side," as the meeting-house stood by the water. In process of time, sloops were built for coasting, large vessels for commerce, and its ships, to use the language of Burke, "vexed every sea." The little parish by the water side became a town, and was dignified with the denomination of *Newburyport*. Now it is a city, always honored because always honorable."

* Hutchinson III, 364.

The late Judge Lowell was born in Newburyport June 17, 1743, (O. S.) graduated at Harvard College in 1760, and commenced the study of the law. He married the daughter of Judge Thomas Russell of Charlestown, of whom President Dwight, in his "Travels Through New England," says that he came nearer to his idea of Nathaniel, an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile, than any man he ever knew. In 1776 he removed to Boston, was there chosen a member of the General Court, and one of the delegates who framed the Constitution of the Commonwealth. In 1781 he was chosen a member of Congress, and in 1782 was appointed by that body one of the three Judges of the Court of Appeals, a tribunal appointed by Congress for the trial of all appeals from the Courts of Admiralty of the several States. When the Federal Government was established, he was appointed by Washington Judge of the U. S. District Court for Massachusetts, and on a new organization of the Courts he was appointed by the elder Adams Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the first circuit, including Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The late Harrison Gray Otis says of Judge Lowell: "My personal acquaintance commenced in 1783, when I entered his office in Boston as a student. He was then an eminent lawyer, at the head of the profession in Suffolk, to which eminence he rapidly attained after removing to Boston from Essex, where

he made his debut and practised with a constantly rising reputation. The events of the war had thinned the first rank of legal practitioners at the Suffolk bar, so that a vantage ground was left open for him which he at once seized and continued to occupy so long as he remained at the bar. I first saw him, as I well remember, at Cambridge Court, while I was a student at Harvard. He, with Mr. Theophilus Parsons, appeared there as counsel for a Mr. W——, a substantial, and, until then, a quite respectable farmer, charged with murdering his wife by poison. It was a trial, which at that period of paucity of crime, thrilled the whole community with horror and astonishment. This was probably the first occasion which established the préeminence of those gentlemen in the estimation of the whole State, their ordinary circuit, before that time, having been principally limited to Suffolk and Essex, in the latter of which Parsons still resided. Their claim to this precedence was never afterwards disputed, and they were regarded as *par-nobile fratrum*—rivals, but always friends.”

“In stature, Judge Lowell reached, I should think, about five feet, ten inches—he was inclined to corpulence. His gait was rapid and hurried. His conversation animated and ardent. He appeared to strangers at first to speak too much *ex cathedrâ*, but he was free of all propensity to brow beat or show ill humor. On the contrary, he was the very mirror of benevolence, which beamed in and made attractive a countenance not remarkable for symmetry of feature

Or beauty; and his companionable talents, though never displayed at the expense of dignity, made him the delight of the society in which he moved and which he always put at ease. His private character was irreproachable;—his honesty and moderation proverbial. In a satirical and very personal farce, got up by a witty desperado, and which had a great run, he was dubbed by the author, *Lawyer Candor*; a most appropriate sobriquet which the world unanimously applied to him. He was most ardent in his attachment to his particular friends, who, in their turn, looked to him as their oracle.”

The late Chief Justice Parker, in a notice of Judge Parsons, says: “His most formidable rival and most frequent competitor, was the accomplished lawyer and scholar, the late Judge Lowell, whose memory is still cherished by the wise and virtuous in our State. Judge Lowell was considerably his senior, (about five or six years,) but entertained the highest respect for the general talents and judicial skill of his able competitor. It was the highest intellectual treat to see these great men contending for victory in the judicial forum.” “Notwithstanding this almost continual forensic warfare, they were warm personal friends, and freely acknowledged each other’s merits.”

Judge Lowell was elected in 1784 a member of the Corporation of Harvard College, and maintained his connection with it eighteen years. President Quincy (*Hist. of H. Col. II, 256*) says of him, “His zeal in the service of the college, the soundness of his

judgment, and his characteristic integrity, gave great weight to his influence in the critical period which succeeded the peace of 1783. To no individual is the seminary more indebted than to him for that course of policy, which enabled it to escape impending dangers and to attain a comparative degree of financial independence."

The venerable Dr. Charles Lowell, an honored son of Judge Lowell, has favored us with some facts in his father's history. From his letter of the 20th of October, 1859, we make the following interesting extract:—

"I have said that he was a member of the Convention for forming the Constitution of Massachusetts, and on the Committee for drafting the plan. Not the least important duty he did there I will mention by relating a brief portion of my personal history.

"When I was last in England, I was invited by a Fellow of the Royal Society to attend one of its meetings. They are held in the evening, and a portion of the members, designated 'The Society Club,' partake of a collation in an adjoining apartment, before attending the sitting. At this collation, I was placed at the right hand of the Chairman, who was Sir Robert Inglis, member of Parliament from Cambridge University. My country was toasted, and the Chairman turned to me as intimating that I was expected to reply. I did so. In the course of my remarks I alluded to the distinctions of rank in their country, and expressed my respect for them. 'But,' I added,

“Mr. Chairman, I have myself a title, though a republican, a title of nobility which I would not exchange for them all. My father was a member of the Convention for framing a Constitution of the State in which I live, and on the Committee for drafting the plan, and *he* introduced into the Declaration of Rights, prefixed to that Constitution, the clause by which *Slavery was forever abolished in Massachusetts*. This, Sir, is *my title to nobility*.’ There was instantly a shout throughout the room and a striking of hands round the table and much manifestation of enthusiasm. Many congratulations were expressed to me, too, personally, for my possession of a title so honorable as that of being the son of a man who had performed so noble a deed for the welfare of his State and the cause of justice and humanity. I ask you, my dear Sir, as a casuist, if I was sinful in feeling proud at that moment? I trust I was thankful.”

The following, of a later date, will be read with interest:—

“MY DEAR SIR,

“I do not remember whether, in writing about my father, I told you I was present when a Committee called on him to request him to allow himself to be nominated for the office of Governor, stating that his popularity was so great in the Commonwealth his election was morally certain, &c. My father thanked them, but declined the nomination, saying, at the same time, that he could do them a greater ser-

vice by nominating a better man, a man whom he well knew and loved, and who was eminently fitted for the office. It was Caleb Strong of Northampton, then a senator in Congress.

"The papers of the next day announced Caleb Strong as candidate for the Governorship. He was elected and reëlected many times, and the State never had a better Governor. In private life it was my privilege to know him as intimately as the disparity of our years would admit. I was a frequent inmate of his family, and he of ours.

"In referring to Governor Strong and Northampton, I am reminded of the good man, Mr. Williams, his minister, and of Mr. Stoddard, the predecessor of Mr. Williams, and of two or three incidents connected with them which will amuse you and your readers, if you see fit to print them.

"Governor Strong lent to Mr. Williams Buckminster's sermons. On his returning them, the Governor asked his opinion of them. 'Oh,' replied Mr. W., 'they wouldn't convert a flea!' *Credat Judæus! De gustibus non est disputandum.*

"Of Mr. Stoddard it has been related that he adopted a method of putting a stop to the racing of horses on the beach on the Sabbath during or after the afternoon service, by visiting the spot himself at the time they were engaged in the sport.

"He therefore ordered Cuff, his negro man, to saddle his horse for him that he might execute his purpose. Cuff himself was a *particeps criminis* with

The doctor's horse, and ran across the fields to give warning to the young men of the portending visitation. 'But never you mind,' said Cuff, 'you open the way to let Massa come in between you, and I'll manage it.' In due time the minister appeared riding with much gravity, and took the place prepared for him. He had no sooner done so, than Cuff cried '*Whew*,' and off went the horses on the full race, the minister's with them, *volens volens*. The parson's horse came out first, and Cuff, throwing up his hat, exclaimed, 'Massa Stodder's horse beat!' 'Massa Stodder's horse beat!' The minister did not wait to receive congratulations, but rode quietly some other way. But it was remarked that Mr. Stoddard was never displeased at being reminded of the fact that 'Massa Stodder's horse beat.'

"I have complied with your request in giving you facts about my father; but I must not write to you of him and omit to mention her, to whom more than any other individual on earth, my father, as he deeply felt, was indebted for his chief happiness, and to whom I myself owe more than to any other human being, my now sainted mother, the best wife and the best mother.

"Faithful, eminently faithful to her domestic duties, in the Scripture sense 'a keeper at home,' she yet found time to trace the footsteps of the Saviour whom she loved, in going where she was satisfied it was needed, on errands of love and mercy, so that she obtained (Ah! how would she have shrunk from it

had she known it) the honorable sobriquet of 'the lady bountiful !'

" One instance I will give you, as she received a present reward in the fulfilment, in my experience, of the Scripture promise, ' Cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shalt find it after many days.'

" In 1802 my father was taken ill and purposed to go on a voyage in the hope that it might renovate him. As I had just commenced the study of my profession with Dr. Tappan, at Cambridge, he determined to take me with him and place me at Edinburgh, that I might have the benefit of the lectures of Dugald Stewart and other eminent lecturers there. He died after his passage was engaged. I did not relinquish the purpose he had formed, but went to Edinburgh and matriculated at the University there as a student.

" Previously to my departure, I do not remember how long, perhaps even before my father's death, Dr. Porter, our minister, called upon my mother and informed her that a Scotch gentleman and his wife had just come to Roxbury to obtain board, and he thought, as they were strangers, and might possibly be somewhat straitened, he would inform my mother of the fact.

" My mother put on her cloak and bonnet as soon as the Dr. was gone, and set out for the place he had designated, to ascertain the facts by her own personal observation. The facts were these.

" A gentleman in Scotland, of very respectable standing, married the daughter of a clergyman. The friends had objected to the marriage on the ground

that the suitor was more fond of enacting the gentleman than of engaging in any business which would enable him to support his family genteelly. The marriage, however, took place, and as there was no better prospect at home, it was determined that he should go to Nova Scotia, and a place was purchased for him there in the neighborhood of Halifax. They arrived in Boston, on their way to Nova Scotia, and the last remittance sent them not having arrived, they came out to Roxbury to board. The lady was on the eve of her confinement. It was arranged by my mother that Mrs. F., the lady in question, should come to our house, and that her husband should proceed to Nova Scotia and prepare for the reception of his wife when she could come to him. It was done. The child was born at our house, and named for my mother, 'Rebecca Lowell.'

"At the proper time, the wife went to her husband, but when winter came, my mother, knowing that in an unfinished house in the cold climate of Nova Scotia, Mrs. F. must be a sufferer, sent for her to come and spend the winter, and she came. At what time they returned to Scotland, I do not remember, but when I went, my mother gave me a memorandum of the names of Mrs. F.'s connections, that I might inquire about them, and give them information of their sister's welfare. I put the memorandum into my trunk and forgot it.

"I had been in Edinboro' a month or two when I received a note from the 'Miss C——'s,' expressing

the wish that I would do them the favor to call upon them that evening, and a card, while I was out, from 'Lt. Col. C—— of A——.' Askemel was the name of his place in the Highlands.

"I went in the evening and called at the house in one of the best streets in the 'New Town' of the city. On arriving, I was taken up into the drawing room and saw two ladies sitting on a sofa at the head of the apartment. My name was announced. The ladies sprang from the sofa, with their arms extended, ran to me and threw their arms around my neck, exclaiming, 'Is it Mr. Lowell? Is it possible that we are allowed to see in our house the son of that benevolent lady, who ministered to the comfort of our sister in a foreign land, visited her when she was sick, and took her home to cherish her there? And now *we* are to be as a mother to her son, and have him come and go as he would were it his father's house.' In a little while two young ladies came in, nieces of these ladies. As soon as they learned who I was, they, too, with Scotch feeling and enthusiasm, ran forward with extended arms and fell on my neck, uttering the same expressions,—'Is it Mr. Lowell? How glad we are to welcome him here,' &c.

"And it was a *home* to me. There were other houses where I went freely, and was welcomed cordially; among them, Dugald Stewart's, Dr. Anderson's, and especially my dear friend Dr. Thomas Brown's, afterwards the successor of Stewart as Prof. of Moral Philosophy, but I had no other home like this."

JUDGE LOWELL.

When Judge Lowell resigned the official position he had so honorably filled, and retired to private life, he turned his attention to the promotion of various objects of philanthropy. He interested himself in our educational, charitable and literary institutions. In these his influence was widely and beneficially felt.

His taste for agriculture, gardening, botany, &c., suggested to him the great advantage to be gained by the foundation of a Professorship of Natural History in our University. He originated a subscription for that purpose and was himself one of the largest contributors. The amount raised through his exertions and those of his friends exceeded \$30,000. How well he understood the interests of our students may be inferred from the fact that the department of Natural Science is now one of the most popular and most richly endowed in our University.

Judge Lowell was one of the active movers in establishing the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, an institution which now includes, in its list of members, the most eminent of European and American scholars. In the second volume of its Memoirs may be found his admirable eulogy on James Bowdoin, its President, who died in 1790. This was delivered in Brattle Street Church, and afterward published at the unanimous request of the members of the Academy. Many other productions of his have been published, but this is said to be the only one bearing his name.

He died in Roxbury, May 6, 1802.

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JOHN LOWELL.

John Lowell was born in Newburyport, Oct. 6, 1769, and graduated at Harvard University with distinguished honors in 1786. He early commenced the study of the law under the instruction of his father, the Hon. Judge Lowell. With that eminent jurist for a guide, and with all the advantages of his own eloquence, learning and industry, it is not surprising that he soon obtained a rank at the bar which few young men ever reached.

With such men as Parsons, James Sullivan, Dexter and Otis, he stood on equal ground, although the junior of them all. He was one of the most successful men of his time in addressing a jury; there was no resisting the vehemence of his appeals, fortified as they were by all the cogent arguments his acknowledged professional ingenuity suggested.

As might be expected, his practice soon became extensive, and with its increase came the usual dangers attending incessant mental excitement. His health became so much impaired that he was obliged to seek relief in travel. He relinquished the pursuit in which he had already gained fame and fortune, and sailed for Europe in 1803. "He told me," says Prof. Parsons, "that on the day when he determined, in obedience to medical advice, or rather command, to give up all attention to business at once and entirely, he had ninety-three cases on his docket marked for trial."

After an absence of three years, he returned home with greatly improved health. At the time of his return, our relations with Great Britain were such as to occasion the greatest anxiety. Mr. Lowell was not the man to sit quietly when his country was on the eve of war with a great and powerful nation. He soon made his influence felt by the stirring productions of his pen. He was a Federalist, and, of course, the advocate of peace. Through the public journals and by pamphlets, he made his opinions known in a series of essays, which for vigor, manliness and wisdom, have never been surpassed. Over whatever signature he wrote, he was sure to be known. As the "Boston Rebel," the "New England Farmer," the "Roxbury Farmer," the "Old Farmer," or the "Massachusetts Lawyer," Mr. Lowell was at once recognized by the fearless energy and the argumentative force of his style.

The pamphlet which he considered his best was a "Review of a Treatise on Expatriation. By George Hay, U. S. Attorney for the District of Virginia. By a Massachusetts Lawyer." This was considered by the late Chief Justice Marshall, a masterly performance. In a letter to Mr. Pickering, he says, "Could I have entertained doubts on the subject this review would certainly have removed them. Mingled with much pungent raillery is a solidity of argument and an array of authority which, in my judgment, is entirely conclusive."

Mr. Lowell never was an aspirant for political

office, and never accepted any. The only official stations he held were in educational, agricultural, literary and charitable institutions. From 1810 to 1822 he was a member of the Corporation of Harvard University. How highly his services were esteemed may be inferred from the following vote, passed on his resigning his seat at the Board.

“Voted, That the Corporation deeply regret that the University cannot continue to have the services of Mr. Lowell, the ardent friend of literature and patron of every elevated and generous design, whose ability, exertions and zeal have been for a course of years directed to the concerns of this Institution with distinguished success and effect; and they relinquish with sorrow their intimate official connection with a gentleman who has their entire confidence and regard, and whose enlightened views and prompt attention rendered his share in our common labors most important and valuable.”

During his connection with the University many important changes were made in the discipline and economical arrangements of that institution. Holworthy Hall and University Hall were built. The Botanical department, which had been founded in a great measure by his father, was organized and furnished with a Professor. The Botanical Garden was laid out and planted. In all these operations Mr. Lowell was confessedly the principal agent, always ready to aid them with his own funds, and equally ready to interest his friends in their behalf.

As a Trustee of our "Grammar School," he was active and influential. The beneficial results of his wise counsels are every day seen. This Institution has been singularly favored in having representatives of three successive generations of his family on its Board of Trustees.

In a very interesting memoir of Chief Justice Parsons, by his son, Prof. Parsons, the author says of Mr. Lowell: "He was among the founders of the Massachusetts General Hospital, of the great Insurance Company connected with it, of the Boston Athenæum, and of the first Savings Bank of Boston. He was also one of the Trustees of the Agricultural Society and a most skilful practical farmer. He introduced a system of observation and careful recording of facts in relation to agriculture, which has been followed by others, (although not with his exact accuracy,) and has proved of the utmost utility. His various papers on this class of subjects, under his favorite signature of 'A Roxbury Farmer,' exerted much influence in his own day, and are frequently quoted now in magazines and papers on the culture of fields and gardens."

"To see him," says the Rev. Dr. Greenwood, "and hear him converse in his parlor or his garden, one would suppose that all his occupation was farming and gardening. He would discuss the qualities of a fruit tree or an exotic plant with the same earnestness and the same copiousness, and the same ready and

various learning, that he would have given to a question of politics, a point of law, or a case of divinity."

There is another sphere in which the beneficence of Mr. Lowell's character was constantly seen. Besides the valuable and gratuitous services he performed for various public bodies, he freely gave the benefit of his time, his purse and his counsel to farmers, poor single women and widows, who were in the habit of consulting him about their affairs. These he always received with the greatest kindness and cordiality, listened to their complaints, and spent hours in examining their claims, and in endeavoring to establish good will and harmony, with a patience and unweariedness which excited the wonder even of those who knew his kindness of heart, and which won for him the gratitude and affection of all his neighbors.

"It was only," says Mr. Everett, "in social intercourse and the relations of private and domestic life, that the beauty and worth of Mr. Lowell's character were fully displayed. He was animated by the loftiest sense of personal honor; his heart was the home of the kindest feelings; and without a shade of selfishness, he considered wealth to be no otherwise valuable, but as a powerful instrument of doing good. His liberality went to the extent of his means; and where they stopped, he exercised an almost unlimited control over the means of others. It was difficult to resist the contagion of his enthusiasm; for it was the enthusiasm of a strong, cultivated and practical mind. He possessed colloquial powers of the highest order,

and a flow of unstudied eloquence never surpassed, **and** rarely, as with him, united with the command of **an** accurate, elegant and logical pen. It was impossible for him to enter into a social circle, however intelligent, which he was not able, unconsciously and without forethought, to hold in willing attention, by the charms of his conversation."

Mr. Lowell died March 12, 1840, at his fireside in Boston, suddenly and without pain, at the age of seventy years.

WILLIAM MEAD.

The following notice of this benefactor of our school we take from a collection of interesting biographical sketches* written by Hon. William S. Leland of this city, now a member of the Board of Trustees:—

"William Mead was a worthy inhabitant of Roxbury. He owned but a single acre of land, and on this his dwelling-house stood, and without much doubt it was all the land he ever owned. He died in 1683. He was, according to his ability, a benefactor of the Grammar School in Roxbury, giving to it all his land, which though then valued at but £40, has proved a valuable gift to posterity.† To the older inhabitants of Roxbury, it would be unnecessary to point out the locality of 'Mead's Orchard,' but to the younger it

* First published in the Norfolk County Journal, Sept. 26, 1857.

† The present value of this land is twenty-five cents per square foot.

may be worth while to say that it is that lot of land just above St. James Street, at the corner of Walnut and Warren Streets.

“ William Mead in his will dated Oct. 29, 1683, allowed four days afterwards, says, ‘ I give to my dearly and well beloved wife Rebecca, one half of my whole estate, willing the whole of my little tenement by me possessed in Roxbury unto her, as part of the half of my estate bequeathed to her ; as also all my movables. All the aforesaid little tenement, in case my wife see good to marry, I give unto the Free School of the town of Roxbury, for the encouragement of learning ; and in case my well beloved wife marry not, my will is, that after her decease, the whole above mentioned tenement shall be for the use and benefit of the school, and be managed by the Feoffees for the best advantage.’

“ He left but a small property. He had no son, and his only daughter, the wife of Joseph Stanton, and their only child, Hannah, were both dead at the date of the will. Hence no one can claim descent from William Mead. Rebecca Mead survived her husband but a very short time, though his language implies that she was in good health. Her will bears date Nov. 5, 1683, just a week later than her husband’s, and was proved November 15th following.

“ William Mead, though he gave his son-in-law half of his small estate, speaks of him as undutiful, but uses no harsh language. This undutifulness, taken in connection with the language of both wills, the

omission of Joseph's name in the widow's will, and her sudden death, is a fact which raises an uncomfortable suspicion of suicide.

"The widow gave small pecuniary legacies and articles of clothing to Goodwife Streeter of Muddy River; to Goodwife Holland of Watertown, and to Goodwife Welch, and others, doubtless her personal friends. She did not forget her brothers, and following a good example, she bequeathed "to encourage learning," seven pounds to Jamaica Plain School, for the purchase of land.

"There is something touching in these little gifts of William and Rebecca Mead, gleaming forth from those early times; and now when we call to mind the rich endowment of a Bell, let us not forget William Mead's little orchard. He gave it for the cause of education. It was all the land he had."

JOHN BOWLES.

John Bowles, one of the founders of the Grammar School, and for many years a Feoffee, was an early inhabitant of Roxbury, and seems to have been active and influential in the management of the public affairs of the town. He was a leading member of the Massachusetts Corporation for Colonizing New England, and in 1645 a representative of the town. The remonstrance of Roxbury to the General Court, 28th of October, 1664, against the surrender of the Royal

Charter, was signed first by the Apostle Eliot, and next by John Bowles.

He was an Elder of the First Church in 1675, and always a warm and faithful friend of the pastor. He died 21st of September, 1680.

The venerable Eliot wrote : “ Prudent and gracious men set over our churches for the assistance of their pastors, such helps in government had he [Eliot] been blessed withall ; the last of which was the well-deserving Elder Bowles.” And, again, in a speech to a synod of all the churches in this Colony [12 May, 1680] he said, “ There is my brother Bowles, the godly Elder of our Church at Roxbury, God helps him to do great things among us.”

In the will of Mr. Bowles we find the following bequest : “ To the Rev. John Eliot, twenty shillings in token of my love and service due to him.”

JOSEPH DUDLEY.

Joseph, son of Governor Thomas Dudley, born Sept. 23, 1647, was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1665. He entered very early into public life, and during the forty years of his political career, held probably more offices than any man of his time ; the most ambitious politician of modern days would hardly desire more. Governor Hutchinson gives the following list of them :—

“ First, a deputy or representative of the town of Roxbury ; then an assistant ; then agent for the Col-

by in England, where he laid a foundation for a commission soon after appointing him President of the Council, first for Massachusetts Bay only; but under Andros, for all New England.

“ Upon the revolution, for a short time he was sunk in disgrace, but soon emerged. He appeared first in the character of chief justice at New York, then returning to England, became Lieut. Governor of the Isle of Wight, and member of Parliament for Newtown, both which places he willingly resigned for the chief command in his own country.”

His appointment as Governor of the Province of Massachusetts was among the first official acts of Queen Anne, and he held that office until after her death, from 1702 to 1715.

Of the character of Joseph Dudley, as Judge or Governor, we must speak in qualified praise. He was unfavorably regarded by the people, and apparently with good reason. He is charged with unfair judicial conduct, inordinate ambition and selfishness. Increase and Cotton Mather wrote him severe letters of reproof, which he answered, copies of which are preserved in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He had many friends, however, who considered him a friend to the churches of New England, and an excellent Governor; among these were President Leverett and Dr. Colman, who were Fellows of the College, to which institution Governor Dudley was a faithful friend.

During the last years of his life, when his interest

and ambition were not thwarted by the opposite party, his character improved. Among his commendable acts was his gift of fifty pounds to our Grammar School. In his will, a curious bequest for this latitude gives his servants to his widow. In the same instrument is another bequest of forty shillings for a ring to Rev. Mr. Walter, minister of the First Church, as a token of regard.

The statement that Dudley's grave is among strangers, seems improbable. "Wills," says Judge Leland, "are eminently truthful, and Judge Dudley in his, directs his body to be decently buried with his father. His will appears to have been signed in Roxbury, and bears date Oct. 27, 1719, and he died soon afterwards at about the age of seventy-five years."

Governor Dudley's house stood where the Universalist meeting-house now stands.

PAUL DUDLEY.

Paul, son of Governor Joseph Dudley, was born in Roxbury, Sept. 3, 1675, and graduated at Harvard College in 1690. After reading law some years in this country, he was sent to England to finish his studies in the Temple.

In 1702 he returned to Massachusetts with a commission from the Queen as Attorney General, and held that office till appointed Judge in 1718. He

succeeded Lynde as Chief Justice. Of his character on the bench, Judge Sewall says:—

“Here he displayed his admirable talents, his quick apprehension, his uncommon strength of memory and extensive knowledge ; and, at the same time, his great abhorrence of vice, together with that impartial justice which neither respected the rich, nor countenanced the poor man in his cause. Thus while with pure hands and an upright heart, he administered justice in his circuit through the Province, he gained the general esteem and veneration of the people.”

Judge Dudley was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, a rare honor for an American in those days. He wrote several pieces on the natural history of New England, which were published in their Transactions, 1720–1. He was also a theologian, and wrote a book on the “Merchandise of Souls,” being an exposition of certain passages in the book of Revelations.

In the latter part of his life he became a Puritan of the strictest sect of the fathers of Massachusetts. From his regard to the interests of religion, and as an evidence of his attachment to the institution in which he was educated, in his last will he bequeathed to Harvard College £100, the interest of which was to be applied to the support of an annual lecture. Four subjects were specified :—first, Natural Religion ; second, Revealed Religion ; third, the Corruptions of the Church of Rome ; fourth, the Validity of Presbyterian Ordination. These subjects were successively

to occupy the lectures, and he who was chosen for the last, was directed to be a sound, grave experienced divine, of at least forty years of age. The Trustees are the President and senior Tutor the Professor of Divinity, the Pastor of the First Church in Cambridge, and the Pastor of the First Church in Roxbury.

Judge Dudley died at Roxbury, Jan. 21, 1751.

NOTES.



A.

By *settlement* is here intended the gathering and organizing of a church, and not the uncertain residence of the first explorers. The learned and judicious editor of Governor Winthrop's History of New England, in a note, Vol. I, page 95, arranges the churches thus :—Salem, 1629, 6th August ; Dorchester, 1630, June ; Boston (at Charlestown) and Watertown, 1630, July 30 ; Roxbury, 1632, July. The same laborious editor states, Vol. I, page 45, that Blackstone arrived at Boston, 1625 or 1626. Page 44, Walford was found at Charlestown, 1628, and page 27, Maverick on Noddle's Island, (East Boston,) 1628 or 1629.

Whatever had been the intention of the 1500 passengers who arrived from England in twelve ships, July, 1630, they did not keep together and form a single plantation. It is therefore probable that in selecting places around Boston, some came to Dorchester and some to Roxbury, as others had done who had come in the "first company."

In Johnson's "Wonder-working Providence," a rare historical tract, the settlement of Roxbury is introduced in the following stately manner: "The fifth Church of Christ was gathered at Roxbury, scituated between Boston

and Dorchester, being well watered with cool and pleasant springs issuing forth the Rocky-hills, and with small Freshets, watering the vallies of this fertill Towne, whose forme is somewhat like a wedge double pointed, entring between the two fourementioned Townes, filled with a very laborious people, whose labours the Lord hath so blest, that in the roome of dismall Swampes and Tearing Bushes, they have very goodly Fruit-trees, fruitfull Fields and Gardens, their Heard of Cowes, Oxen and other young Cattell of that kind about 350, and the dwelling-houses neere upon 120. Their Streetes are large and some fayre Houses, yet have they built their House for Church assembly destitute and unbeautified with other buildings. The Church of Christ here is increased to about 120 persons, their first Teaching Elder called to Office is Mr. Eliot, a young man at his coming thither of a cheerful spirit, walking unblameable, of a godly conversation, apt to teach, as by his indefatigable paines both with his own flock and the poore Indians doth appeare, whose Language he learned purposely to helpe them to the knowledge of God in Christ, frequently Preaching in their Wigwams, and Catechising their Children."

Our neighbor, of Dorchester, is thus introduced : "The third Church of Christ gathered under this Government was at Dorchester, a frontire Town scituated very pleasantly both for facing the Sea, and also its large extent into the main Land, well watered with small rivers ; neere about this Town inhabited some few ancient Traders, who were not of this select band, but came for other ends, as Morton of Merry-mount, who would faine have resisted this worke, but the provident hand of Christ prevented.

"The forme of this Towne is almost like a Serpent turn-

ing her head to the Northward ; over against Thompson's Island and the Castle, her body and wings being chiefly built on, are filled somewhat thick of Houses, onely that one of her Wings is clipt, her Tayle being of such a large extent that she can hardly draw it after her ; Her Houses for dwelling are about one hundred and forty, Orchards and Gardens full of Fruit-trees, plenty of Corne-Land, although much of it hath been long in tillage, yet hath it ordinarily good crops ; the number of Trees are neare about 1500, Cowes and other Cattell of that kinde about 450."

B.

As our school and the Latin School of Boston were founded nearly at the same time, and now stand among the first institutions of the kind in New England, some account of the early action of Boston in regard to education will not be without interest.

From the Town Records of Boston in 1635, it is stated as a part of the transactions of a public meeting : " Likewise it was then generally agreed upon that our brother Philemon Porment shall be intreated to become scholemaster for the teaching and nourtering of children with us." To Mr. Porment was assigned a tract of thirty acres of land at "Muddy River," now, it is believed, a part of Brookline, and the grant publicly confirmed, with others, in 1637.

The General Court of Massachusetts having at a previous period granted to the Town of Boston several of the islands with which the bay is so beautifully interspersed, the records state that in 1641, "It's ordered that Deare Island shall be improved for the maintenance of a Free schoole for the Towne, and such other occasions as the

Townsmen for the time being shall thinke meet, the sayd schoole being sufficiently provided for." Capt. Edward Gibbon was soon after intrusted with the care and use of the Island, "until the towne doe let the same." Accordingly in 1644 it was let for three years, at the rate of seven pounds per annum, expressly for the use of the school. In 1647 it was again let for seven years, and the rent was "fourteen pounds per annum, for the Scoles use in provision and clothing." In 1649 Long Island and Spectacle Island were placed on similar footing, and the Selectmen were to take order that they be leased, paying a yearly rent on every acre, rated afterwards at sixpence, for the use of the school.

It seems to have been the design of the community to endow their free school, as they delight to name it, with bequests in their wills, lands rented on long leases, and similar sources of income, after the English manner, in preference to a direct support from the public treasury. Thus in 1649, William Phillips "agreed to give 13s. 4d. per ann. forever for the use of the Schoole, for the land that Christopher Stanley gave in his will to the Schoole's use." Forty shillings per annum for the same use were secured by lease of 500 acres of land in Braintree, and several other sums on different lands belonging to the town at about the same date.

In 1654, "It is ordered that the ten pounds left by legacy to y^e schoole of Boston by Mis Hudson, deceased, shall be lett to Capt. James Oliver for sixteen shillings per ann. so long as hee pleases to improve itt."

Orders were also taken for collecting rents on "Deare Island, Long Island and Spectacle Island, due to the use of y^e schoole." The first named Island was leased in

1662 to Sir Thomas Temple, knight and "Barronight," as the scribe of the day quaintly spells it, for £14 per ann., "to be paid yearly, every first day of March, to the Towne Treasurer for the use of the free schoole."

In 1666 the town "agreed with Mr. Dannell Henchman, for £40 per ann., to assist Mr. Woodmansey in the Grammar Schoole and teach children to wright, the yeare to begin the 1th of March, 6^s." Soon after this it is recorded that Mr. Jones was sent for by the Selectmen "for keeping a schoole," and "required to performe his promise to the Towne in the winter, to remove himselfe and familie in the springe, and forbidden to keep schoole any longer." He had, apparently, instructed a private school without leave.

In 1670 "it was agreed that and ordered that Mr. Ezechiell Cheevers should be called to and installed in the free schoole as head Master thereof."

Mr. Cheever appears to have been a man whom the people "delighted to honor." Dr. Mather says of him, "We generally concur in acknowledging that New England has never known a better teacher. I am sure I have as much reason to appear for him as ever Crito for his master, Socrates. . . . It was noted that when scholars came to be admitted into college, those who came from the *Cheeverian education* were generally the most unexceptionable."

In a poetical "Essay" on his memory, Dr. M. ascribes the learning of New England to him and to Corlet, another eminent schoolmaster, who taught the Grammar School in Cambridge for many years, and who is celebrated in the *Magnalia*.

"'Tis Corlet's pains and Cheever's we must own,
That thou, New England, art not Scythia grown."

In the following description, we perceive the characteristics of the writer, as well as the master.

“ He lived, and to vast age no illness knew,
Till Time’s scythe waiting for him rusty grew ;
He lived and wrought ; his labors were immense,
But ne’er declined to preterperfect tense.”

He died Aug. 21, 1708. “ Venerable,” says Governor Hutchinson in his History of Massachusetts, “ not merely for his great age, 94, but for having been the schoolmaster of most of the principal gentlemen in Boston, who were then upon the stage.” “ He is not the only man,” adds the Governor, “ who kept his lamp longer lighted than otherwise it would have been, by a supply of oil from his scholars.”

In 1711 a free Grammar School was established at the north end, and Messrs. R. Wadsworth, Peleg Wiswall, Samuel Hunt and Nathan Davies, were successively masters of it.

In 1708 Mr. Nathaniel Williams was appointed master of the South Latin School, which, since 1790, has been the only Latin School in Boston. Prince calls it “ the principal school of the British Colonies, if not in all America.” In 1714 Mr. John Lovell was promoted to the office of master. He was an accomplished scholar, and for forty-two years discharged the duties of his office with signal ability and fidelity.

There was a dwelling-house and an extensive garden furnished by the town for Mr. Lovell. The house was situated in School Street, nearly in front of the New Court-house.* The garden was cultivated for Mr. Lovell

* The building now occupied by the City Government.

in the best manner, free of all expense, by the assistance of the best boys in the school, who, as a reward of merit, were permitted to work in it. The same good boys were also indulged with the high privilege of sawing his wood and bottling his cider, and of laughing as much as they pleased while performing these delightful offices.

The first Latin school-house was situated in the burying-ground of King's Chapel. The Proprietors of the Chapel wanted it removed, but there was great opposition to this on the part of the citizens. Finally, the Town, at a tumultuous meeting, voted, by written yeas and nays, to take it down. Yeas 205; Nays 197. The next day the following lines were sent into the school to Mr. Lovell:—

“A fig for your learning! I tell you the Town,
To make the *church* larger, must pull the school down;
Unluckily spoken, replied Master Birch,
Then *learning*, I fear, stops the growth of the *church*.”

Mr. Lovell passed his vacations with a fishing party at Spot Pond, in Stoneham. “And,” says one of his pupils, “the boys heard with glee that he and the gentleman who accompanied him passed their time pleasantly in telling funny stories and laughing very loudly.”

The successors of Mr. Lovell were Messrs. Samuel Hunt, William Bigelow, Benjamin A. Gould, F. P. Leverett, C. K. Dillaway, E. S. Dixwell, and the present incumbent, Francis Gardner. Within a few weeks the grave has closed over the remains of Mr. Gould, whose name will ever be held in honored remembrance by the friends of classical education. He was a ripe scholar and most successful teacher. Under his administration the school acquired its highest rank, and was quoted even in England as the model school of this country.

In the principal hall of the building now occupied by this school in Bedford Street, there are portraits of Mr. Lovell and Mr. Gould. The hall has been provided, at the expense of the Latin School Association, with a valuable library, busts, casts, maps, &c. We recommend all who wish to see what constitutes a well-furnished school-room to visit this place.

C.

The following account of the building of this tomb is from the Town Records, June 7, 1725. "Mr. William Bowen, brother of Mr. Henry Bowen, late of Roxbury, was taken by the Turks, and it was proposed to y^e Congregation, met in Roxbury, a contribution for his redemption, and the people went generally to the public box, young and old; but before the money could answer the end for which the Congregation intended it, the people of this place were informed that Mr Bowen was dead, and the money that the town had given for his redemption was restored to the Congregation again, and put into the hands of Deacon Giles Pearson, as we were informed. About the same time, good old Mrs. Eliot lay at the point of death [the wife of the pastor]. It was then agreed upon, by our heads and leader, with the consent of others, that the above named contribution money should be improved to build a tomb for the town, to inter their ministers, as occasion should require, and that old Mrs. Eliot, for the great service that she had done to the town, should be put into said tomb.

"Robert Sharp, certain, and we think Nathaniel Wilson, were employed by the Deacons Pearson and Gary and others concerned, to build said tomb. But before the

tomb was finished, the good old gentlewoman was dead, and the first the town admitted into said tomb. Some months after, Benj. Eliot [a son of the Apostle] died. He had preached and expounded the word of God to us a long time, and the town admitted him into said tomb.

“About three or four years after, our Reverend Father, Mr. John Eliot, left us, and the town laid him in said tomb.”

In 1857 the Standing Committee of the First Church (Rev. Dr. George Putnam's) examined this tomb, and made such repairs as the ravages of time had rendered necessary. They also caused a suitable monument and inscription to be placed upon it.

D.

“In the written account by Cotton Mather, it is said that he [Eliot] thought it a ‘luxurious feminine protexity for men to wear the hair long.’ Especially a shame for ministers of the gospel to ‘ruffle their heads in excesses of this kind.’ The Dr. touches lightly upon this subject, *for he himself wore a wig*. ‘Doubtless,’ said he, ‘it may be lawful in us to accommodate our hair to the modest customs which vary in the church of God; and it may be lawful for them who have not hair of their own, enough for their health, to supply themselves according to the sober modes of the places where they live. Mr. Eliot lived to see the prevalence of the fashion, to see many an orthodox minister wear a great white wig, and it is reported that he gave over the utterance of his grieved spirit, saying only, as a last word of complaint, that the ‘lust was insuperable.’” (Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. VIII, 27.)

E.

In the town of Natick, (Mass.,) where Eliot so often preached to the Indians, in the centre of what was formerly the Indian Burying Ground, there was erected, a few years ago, a simple and appropriate monument to the Apostle. It is of Jersey free stone, obelisk in form, and about fifteen feet high. On one side is placed the following inscription, beneath a cross in alto relievo :—

JOHN ELIOT,
Apostle
To the Indians,
Born 1604.
Died 20 May 1690.

On the opposite side is chiselled, in relievo, the Indian Bible, which Eliot translated, with the title :—

Up Biblum
God
1663.

F.

“This is a well-known locality in the early history of Roxbury. The land was probably appropriated for the use of the town shortly after the settlement, and it is believed that the town did not derive its title by deed. At the annual meeting in May, 1762, the inhabitants voted to sell the training field, and it was accordingly disposed of to Joseph Weld.

“If a person should start from a point on the north side of Dudley Street, nearly opposite the front door of the meeting-house on Greenville Street, and walk in a direction nearly north to Eustis Street, and thence through

Eustis Street towards Mount Pleasant, and through Dudley Street to the place he started from, he would have marched around what was once the Training Field.” [Hon. Wm. S. Leland.]

G.

“ There can be no doubt that John Eliot cared but little for property. His life, his character and his mission teach that his mind was above the things of this world. The early records prove that this was his disposition ; negatively by the absence of a will or any proceedings for the settlement of his estate ; affirmatively by the gift of his lands in his life time. He was the owner of a large quantity of land, and his homestead was on Roxbury Street ; but it is proposed now to speak of his lot of thirty acres on the Plymouth road. This lot was situated on the west side of that road, and on the south-east side of the road leading to Rocky Swamp, now Walnut Street. Rockland Street divides the lot in two unequal portions. The land is of a triangular shape, and extends nearly to Bower Street. Opposite Maywood Street, and nearly midway between Warren and Walnut Streets, there is a portion of an old wall, which extends for a considerable distance, and is doubtless a trace of the boundary of the Eliot lot, and, it is not improbable, was part of the foundation of the original boundary in the time of the Apostle. Between the land and what was afterwards the Munroe farm, it appears by early records, that there were two fields, one of eight and the other of ten acres. The division line of these lots are indicated now partly by fragments

and scattering stones, which once formed portions of wall, and partly by straight rows of trees, which were sheltered and protected in youth by the walls, afterwards removed when the ownership of these lands was united in a single proprietor.

“The march of improvement will soon cause all traces of these ancient landmarks to disappear. Respect for them and for the associations connected with them, must give way at the approach of the Assessors, when the land is dear and house-lots in demand. Let the remembrance of them be perpetuated, and if Roxbury is again to have an Eliot Street, in the place of the one now in West Roxbury, what could be more appropriate than to give his name to that portion of Rockland Street located on the land of which Eliot himself was the owner. The deed of the Eliot lot shows that reverential regard for learning which was not shown by word alone, but was truly a prominent characteristic of those excellent men, who were of influence in the early affairs of the town of Roxbury. It bears date in October, 1687, and the following extracts have been taken :—

“ ‘To all Christian People unto whom these Presents shall come, John Eliot, of Roxbury, in the County of Suffolk, within his Majesties Territory and Dominion of New England, Clerk, sendeth Greeting :

“ ‘Know Ye that I, the said John Eliot, for divers considerations me thereunto moving, more especially in consideration of fatherly love and endeared affection which I have and bear to my only surviving son, Joseph Eliot, of Guilford, in the Colony of Connecticut, Clerk, and for and towards the more liberal education and training up of his sons in good Literature, if Providence afford opportunity

therefore, grant one close or pasture of thirty acres, lying by the road that leadeth to Brantrey, bounded on the Highway north, east and west, and south on land of Joseph Bugbee,''' &c. [Hon. Wm. S. Leland.]

H.

PAST TEACHERS.

1650. Joseph Hansford,	1731. Joseph Mayhew,
1665. Daniel Weld,	1733. David Goddard,
1666. John Mighill,	1734. Thomas Balch,
1668. John Prudden,	1736. John Ballantine,
1673. John Howe,	1738. Stephen Fessenden,
1674. Thomas Weld,	1740. Nathaniel Sumner,
1680. Thomas Bernard,	1741. John Newman,
1695. Joseph Greene,	1743. Job Palmer,
1698. Andrew Gardiner,	1744. Elisha Savel,
1700. Benjamin Thompson,	1745. Daniel Foxcroft,
1703. John Bowles,	1746. Edward Holyoke,
1705. William Williams,	1747. Solomon Williams,
1708. Timothy Ruggles,	1750. John Merriam,
1709. Ebenezer Williams,	1752. William Cushing,*
1712. Increase Walter,	1753. Joseph Coolidge,
1713. Robert Stanton,	1756. James Greateon,
1714. Thomas Foxcroft,	1758. John Fairfield,
1716. Ebenezer Pierpont,	1760. Joseph Warren,†
1718. Henry Wise,	1761. Ebenezer Williams,
1719. Richard Dana,	1763. Benjamin Balch,
1722. Benjamin Ruggles,	1765. Samuel Parker,‡
1723. Thomas Weld,	1766. Oliver Whipple,
1726. Ebenezer Pierpont,	1768. Increase Sumner,§

* Afterwards Judge Cushing of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

† General Warren.

‡ Rev. Bishop Parker of Boston.

§ Governor Sumner.

1770. Samuel Cherry,	1801. Joseph Chickering,
1771. Ward Chipman,	1802. Nathaniel Prentiss,
1772. Joseph Prince,	1807. Samuel Newell,
1773. John Eliot,	1809. Moses Gill,
1774. Benjamin Balch,	1811. Moses Hunt,
1774. Joseph Williams,	1814. James Day,
1775. Thomas Marsh,	1814. L. Dam,
1776. Oliver Everett,	1818. Enos Stewart,
1777. Robert Williams,	1818. John F. Jenkins,
1779. Peter Clark,	1819. Frederic Crafts,
1780. Thomas Williams,	1820. Charles Fox,
1781. John Prince,	1821. William Davis,
1783. Abiel Heywood,	1825. Richard G. Parker,
1789. William Emerson,	1828. F. S. Eastman,
1791. Calvin Whiting,	1835. George Tower,
1792. Joseph Dana,	1837. John H. Purkit,
1793. Charles Cutler,	1839. John Kebler,
1794. James B. Howe,	1839. Daniel Leach,
1795. Joseph Whitcomb,	1839. H. B. Wheelwright,
1796. James Bowers,	1841. B. H. Rhoades,
1797. Joseph Warren,	1842. John D. Philbrick,
1798. Benjamin Rice,	1844. B. A. Gould, Jr.,
1799. Thomas Bede,	1847. George Morrill,
1799. Stephen Longfellow, Jr.,	1847. Charles Short,
1799. Luther Richardson,	1849. Edward L. Holmes,
1800. William Pilsbury,	1851. T. P. C. Lane,
1800. Timothy Fuller,	1853. R. C. Metcalf.
1801. Samuel Swett,	

I.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-nine.

An Act for incorporating certain persons therein named, by the name of the Trustees of the Grammar School, in the Easterly part of the Town of Roxbury ; and for repealing all the laws heretofore made for that purpose.

“Whereas the education of youth has always been considered by the wise and virtuous, as an object of the highest importance to the safety and happiness of a free people ; and whereas, Thomas Bell, late of London, by his last will and testament bearing date the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and seventy-one, gave certain lands and tenements, therein mentioned, in the words following, that is to say, ‘I give unto Mr. John Eliot, Minister of the Church of Christ in Roxbury, in New England, and Captain Isaac Johnson, and to one such other like Godly person now bearing office in the said Church, and their successors, the Minister and other such two head officers of the said Church of Roxbury, as the whole Church there, from time to time, shall best approve of successively from time to time, forever, all my messuages, or tenements, lands, and hereditaments, with their and every of their appurtenances, situate, lying and being at Roxbury in New England aforesaid, in parts beyond the seas : to have and to hold to the said Minister and officers of the said Church of Roxbury for the time being, and their Successors from time to time forever, in trust only notwithstanding, to and for the maintenance of a Schoolmaster and Free School for the teaching and instructing of poor men’s Children, at Roxbury aforesaid forever, and to be for no other use, intent, or purpose whatever.’ And whereas several other persons have heretofore bequeathed certain other lands and monies, to be applied to and for the purposes aforesaid, to be under the direction of certain Feoffees, to be duly chosen for those purposes ; all which devises and donations have been ratified and confirmed by several acts of the Legislature of this (then Province) now Commonwealth of Mas-

sachusetts : And whereas the said acts are found to be inadequate to the regular carrying on of the affairs of the said school, and a number of the inhabitants of the said Town of Roxbury have petitioned this Court that an act of incorporation may be passed, to incorporate a competent number of persons, for the purpose of carrying into effect the benevolent desigus of the said Thomas Bell, and others :

“ Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all the laws heretofore made ratifying and confirming the doings relative to the Free School in the easterly part of the town of Roxbury aforesaid, so far as the same are inconsistent with this act, be and they are hereby repealed and rendered null and void. Provided always, that the persons who act as Trustees of the estate of the said Thomas Bell and the persons who act as Feoffees of said donations, shall have respectively, full right in law to demand and receive all rents and incomes, or any arrearages thereof ; or other sums of money, which from any persons whatever, in consequence of any leases, contracts or bargains made with said Trustees or Feoffees are or may become due ; and provided also, that the said Trustees and Feoffees respectively, shall be held to liquidate and settle all their accounts with and to pay over all monies which they have received or shall in their said capacities respectively receive, unto the Trustees of said school appointed by this Act, or hereafter to be chosen in pursuance thereof.

“ Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that Honorable John Lowell, Esquire, Nehemiah Munroe, James Mears, Reverend Eliphalet Porter, Clerk, Honor-

able Increase Sumner, Esquire, Samuel Sumner, Joseph Ruggles, Esquire, Thomas Williams, Physician, and Joseph Williams, Gentleman, be, and they are hereby nominated and appointed Trustees of the Grammar School in the easterly part of the Town of Roxbury, and they are hereby incorporated into a Body Politick and Corporate by that name ; and the said Trustees and their Successors, to be chosen and appointed in the manner herein after prescribed, shall be and continue a Body Politick and Corporate by the same name forever.

“ Be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all the lands, buildings, and other property whatsoever, which have heretofore been given by the said Thomas Bell and others, to the said Trustees and Feoffees, for the purpose of supporting the said Free School, and all other estate, interest, claim or demand whatsoever belonging to said school, or which are held in trust therefor, be and they are hereby confirmed to the said John Lowell, Nehemiah Munroe, James Mears, Eliphalet Porter, Increase Sumner, Samuel Sumner, Joseph Ruggles, Thomas Williams and Joseph Williams and to their successors as Trustees of the said School forever, for the uses, intents and purposes, and upon the trust which in the said last will and testament of the said Thomas Bell, and the donations aforesaid are intended ; and the Trustees aforesaid, their successors and the Officers that may be appointed in pursuance of this Act, are hereby required in conducting the concerns of the said School, and in all matters relating thereto, to regulate themselves conformably to the true design and intention of the said Thomas Bell and others.

“ Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Trustees and their successors shall have one common seal,

which they may make use of in any cause or business that relates to the said office of Trustees of the said school, and they shall have power and authority from time to time to change, alter or renew the same at pleasure ; and they may sue and be sued in all actions, real, personal or mixed, and prosecute and defend the same to final judgment and execution, by the name of the Trustees of the Grammar School in the easterly part of the Town of Roxbury as aforesaid.

“ Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Trustees and their successors, shall be the true and sole Visitors, Trustees, and Governors of the said School in perpetual succession forever, to be continued in the way and manner herein after pointed out, with full power and authority to elect by ballot, a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and such other Officers as they shall judge necessary and convenient ; and to make and ordain such Bye Laws, rules and orders, for the good order and government of said School, from time to time, as to them the said Trustees and their successors shall, according to the various occasions and circumstances thereof appear most fit and requisite, either with, or without penalties, all which shall be observed by the officers, scholars, and servants of the said school ; Provided always, that the said Bye Laws, rules and orders are not repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth.

“ Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the number of the said Trustees shall not, at any one time consist of more than thirteen, nor less than nine, five of whom shall constitute a quorum for transacting business, and a major part of the members present at any stated meeting thereof, shall decide all questions that may properly come before them.

“ And to perpetuate the succession of the said Trustees, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that as often as one or more of the said Trustees shall die, resign, remove, or in the judgment of the major part of the said Trustees for the time being, be rendered by age, infirmity, or otherwise, incapable of discharging the duties of his office, then and so often the remaining part of the Trustees then surviving, or the major part of them, at some stated meetings, shall elect by ballot one or more persons, being reputable Freeholders in the Town of Roxbury, aforesaid, to supply such vacancy or vacancies.— Provided always, that the Minister and the two oldest Deacons of the First Church of Christ, in the said town of Roxbury, shall always, by virtue of their said offices, be members of the said Corporation.

“ Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Trustees aforesaid, and their Successors be, and they are hereby rendered capable in law to take and receive by gift, grant, devise, bequest, or otherwise, any lands, tenements or other estate, real or personal.— Provided, that the annual income of such real estate shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, and the annual income of such personal estate shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds; (both sums to be estimated in silver, at the rate of six shillings and eight pence by the ounce) to have and to hold the same to the said Trustees, and to their successors in that office, on such terms and under such provisions and limitations as may be expressed in any deed or instrument of conveyance to them made; Provided always, that neither the said Trustees nor their successors, shall ever hereafter receive any grant or donation, the condition whereof shall

require them, or any others concerned, to act in any respect, contrary to the design expressed in the last will and testament of the said Thomas Bell, or any donation heretofore made.

“ And all deeds and instruments which the said Trustees may lawfully make in their said capacity as aforesaid, shall, when made in their name, signed and delivered by their Treasurer, and sealed with their common Seal, be binding on the said Trustees and their successors and be valid in Law.

“ Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that there shall be held a meeting of the said Trustees as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, and afterwards once in every year at least on some day to be stated by the said Trustees, annually, forever ; at which meetings the major part of the said Trustees present, shall proceed to elect a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and such other Officers as they shall deem meet, who shall continue in office for the term of one year, or until others shall be chosen in their room ; and the said officers shall be under oath, faithfully and impartially to discharge all the duties of their said offices, during the time for which they shall be elected, and until others shall be chosen and sworn in their stead. And there shall be three quarterly meetings of the said Trustees, besides the said annual meeting, to be held on such days as shall be prescribed by the regulations or orders of the said Trustees, at either of which meetings any business relative to the government and well ordering of the affairs of the said school may be transacted, and vacancies filled up, if necessary ; Provided, however, that no vacancy in the office of Trustees shall be filled up at any meeting of said Trustees, unless

previous notice shall have been given by the Secretary to each of the Trustees, that such vacancy exists, and is intended to be filled at such meeting ; which notice the said Secretary is directed to give, at the application of either of the Trustees.

“ And that the state of the finances of said School may be known from time to time, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the inhabitants of the said town of Roxbury, at any legal meeting thereof, not exceeding once in any one year, to call on the said Trustees for a state of their general accounts, at the then last audit thereof, and it shall be the duty of the Trustees aforesaid, or some one of their Officers, for the time being, to exhibit an attested copy of such statement accordingly.

“ Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that Thomas Clark, Esquire, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to determine the time and place for holding the first Meeting of the said Trustees, and to certify them respectively thereof, ten days at the least previous to the holding the same.

“ In the House of Representatives, January 21st, 1789. This Bill having had three several Readings, passed to be enacted.

“ THEODORE SEDGWICK, *Speaker*.

“ In Senate, January 21st, 1789. This Bill having had two several Readings, passed to be enacted.

“ SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Junr., *President*.

“ Approved. JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy.

“ Attest. JOHN AVERY, Junr., *Secretary*.”

J.

In the will of Samuel Hugburne, dated 1642, we find this provision :—

“ When Roxbury shall set up a free schoole in y^e towne, there shall ten shilling per annum, out of the house and house lot, be paid unto it forever.”

There is no evidence on record that our school ever received this annuity.

K.

PAST FEOFFERS AND TRUSTEES.*

Amos Adams,	John Doggett,
John Bowles,	William Davis,
William Blaney,	Aaron Davis,
John Bartlett,	John Dorr,
William Cheney,	Charles Davis,
Griffin Crafts,	Isaac Davis,
Thomas Clarke,	John Eliot,
John Clapp,	Philip Eliot,
Henry Codman,	Joshua Felton,
B. E. Cotting,	Samuel Guild,
Edward Dennison,	S. J. Gardner,
Samuel Danforth,	John Johnson,
Joseph Dudley,	T. K. Jones,
Edward Dorr,	Isaac Heath,
Ebenezer Dorr,	M. A. D. W. Howe,
Paul Dudley,	Benjamin Hunt,

* The list may not be complete. As the early records were carelessly kept, it is not improbable that the names of some of the Trustees previous to 1789 have been omitted.

Shubael Low,	W. H. Sumner,
John Lowell, (Judge,)	Samuel Sumner,
John Lowell,	Increase Sumner,
John Lemist,	D. A. Simmons,
John A. Lowell,	I. M. Spelman,
John Mayhew,	Thomas Weld,
John Mayo,	Thomas Weld, Jr.,
Isaac Morrill,	Aaron White,
James Mears, Jr.,	Isaac Williams,
N. Munroe,	Thomas Williams,
William Park,	Joseph Williams,
John Pierpont,	Samuel Williams,
James Pierpont,	John Williams,
Oliver Peabody,	Stephen Williams,
Eliphalet Porter,	Joseph Williams, Jr.,
Caleb Parker,	Daniel Williams,
Giles Payson,	Robert Williams,
Luther Richardson,	H. K. Williams,
Nathaniel Ruggles,	Nehemiah Walter,
Joseph Ruggles,	Thomas Walter,
Nathaniel Ruggles, Jr.,	Benjamin Weld,
Ralph Smith,	Rufus Wyman,
Timothy Stevens,	S. H. Walley,
Edward Sumner,	George Zeigler.

L.

Mr. Gookin wrote in 1674 *Historical Collections of the Indians in New England*, which remained in manuscript till published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1792. In this work he gives many interesting particulars

of the various tribes of Indians, their customs, and religion and government. He was a faithful friend and frequently accompanied him in his missions. He was the only magistrate who endeavored to protect Indians from the people.

APPENDIX.

THE settlements of Dorchester and Boston are so connected with that of Roxbury, that a few prominent facts concerning these places may not be useless.

In April, 1630, Governor Winthrop and others, in the *Arbella*, with 1500 people, in other ships, sailed from England for Salem, where they arrived in June.

“June 14, 1630. Monday morning we warped in our ship and came to anchor in the inward harbour (Salem). In the afternoon we went, with most of our company, on shore.” (*W.*, vol. I, p. 27.)

“July, 1630. Arrive at Charlestown, Gov. Winthrop, Dep. Gov. Dudley, Sir Rich^d Saltonstall, with about 1500 people, brought over in twelve ships from England.” (*Town and Ch. Rec. Prince*, p. 308.)

“July 30, 1630. Friday, Gov. Winthrop and Dep. Gov. Dudley and Isaac Johnson and the Reverend Mr. Wilson, first enter into Church Covenant and lay the foundation of the Church.” (*Prince*, p. 311.)

“This Church and Pastor, with their records, moved to Boston, August, 1630, (*Prince*, p. 407) and October 14, 1632, thirty-three members (*Prince*, p. 407) having obtained dismissions, formed a new or Second Church in Charlestown, (where they had continued to live after the removal of the majority to Boston) Friday, Nov. 2d, 1632. (*Prince*, p. 407.)

DORCHESTER.

“The latter end of 1629 (i. e., ‘beginning of 1630 in the Julian year,’) a Congregational Church is by a pious people gathered in the new hospital at Plymouth in England. Rev. Mr. White of Dorchester being present,—the people—call—the Rev. Mr. John Warham—and the Rev. Mr. John Maveric to be their officers—who are, at the same time, ordained their ministers.” (*Prince*, p. 271.)

[1630.] “March 20. The reverend Mr. Warham and Maveric, with many godly families and people under their care—and Mr. Roger Clap (afterward Captain of the Castle in Boston Harbour) this day sail from Plymouth in England—in the Mary and John—one Squeb, master.” (*Prince*, p. 274.)

[1630.] “May 30, (Lord’s day). Mr. Warham, Maveric, &c.—arrive at Nantasket point—But getting a Boat—they lade her with goods and—go up to Charlestown—go up Charles River—are not there many days—come away from this place which is after called Watertown—so we remove to Mattapan, name it Dorchester, and here the natives are also kind to us. (*Prince*, pp. 277, 278.)

[1630.] “Aug. 23. First Court of Assistants held at Charlestown on board the Arbella—the first thing propounded is how the ministers shall be maintained—ordered house to be built—Mr. Phillips to have thirty pounds a year—Mr. Wilson to have twenty pounds a year till his wife come over—all this at the common charge, those of Mattapan and Salem excepted.” (*Prince*, pp. 313, 314.)

[1630.] “Sept. 7. The second Court of Assistants held at Charlestown—ordered—that Trimountain be called

Boston—Mattapan, Dorchester ; and the “Town upon Charles River, Watertown.” (*Prince*, p. 315.)

From these facts we learn that a Church, organized in England, arrived at Dorchester and settled there in June, 1630, one month before the formation of the Boston Church at Charlestown.

[1635.] “In 1635 Mr. Warham, with nearly all his Church, moved to Windsor, in Connecticut, and took with them the Records of the Church. A new Church was formed at Dorchester, whose records begin, ‘Mr. Maveric died at Boston, 3 Feb. 1636, æ 60.’” (*Farmer’s Register*.)

ROXBURY.

It is stated in the Roxbury Church Records (p. 16) that “Mr. George Alcock came in the first Company anno 1630—he left his only son in England—his wife dyed soon after he came to this land, when the people of Rocksborough joyned to the Church in Dorchester (until such time as God should give them opportunity to be a Church among themselves). He was chosen to be a Deacon especially to regard the brethren at Rocksborough, and after he adjoyned himself to this Church at Rocksborough and was ordained a Deacon of this Church.”

“The first Company” arrived at Salem, June, 1630, and July after arrived at Charlestown. Of these, the names of five, in addition to that of Mr. Alcock, stand on the Church Records as founders of the Church at Roxbury, viz. :—Wm. Pinchon, Thomas Lamb, Thomas Rawlings, Robert Cole, Wm. Chase. These, probably, settled in Roxbury in 1630, and joined the Church in Dorchester. These and other interesting facts can be ascertained from the Records of the Church at Windsor, Conn.

[1632.] "June 5. The William and Francis, . . . with about sixty passengers, whereof Mr. Welde and old Mr. Batchelor (aged 71) were, with their families, and many other honest men." (*W.*, vol. I, pp. 77-78.)

[1632.] July 5 (or during the month.) "After many imparlances and days of humiliation by those of Boston and Roxbury to seek the Lord for Mr. Welde his disposing and the advice of those of Plimouth being taken, &c., at length he resolved to sit down with them of Roxbury." (*W.*, vol. I, p. 82.)

Rev. Amos Adams, ordained Sept. 12, 1753, made a particular and complete record of the doings of the Church. On page 269 he has noted several events which had been omitted, but refers to no authorities. He states that Mr. Weld was ordained in July, 1632. This is probably correct. He also states that Mr. Weld returned to England in 1639. Winthrop (vol. II, pp. 25, 31) says Mr. Welde, with Hugh Peters and William Hibbins, left for England, by way of Newfoundland, in 1641, and that "Governour Dudley," Feb'y, 1640, (now Feb'y, 1641) "also moved the Church of Roxbury for Mr. Welde, whom after some time of consideration they freely yielded." (Vol. II, pp. 25, 26.) Weld therefore returned to England 1641, not in 1639, as noted by Mr. Adams.

[1631.] "March 30. Mr. Wilson left Boston for Salem, to sail thence in the Lyon for 'his wife and family' in London. 'This ship set sail from Salem, April 1, and arrived at London (all safe) April 29.'" (*W.*, vol. I, p. 52. *Rox. Ch. Rec.*, p. 16.)

[1631.] "Nov. 2. The ship Lyon, William Pierce, master, arrived at Nantascot. There came in her the Governour's (Winthrop's) wife, his eldest son and his

wife, and others of his children, and Mr. Eliot, a minister, and other families, being in all about sixty persons. . . . Nov. 4th, morning, she came to an anchor before Boston.” (*W.*, vol. I, p. 65.)

On page 16 of Roxbury Church Records is the name of Mr. John Eliot as forty-ninth member of the Church in Roxbury. Under his name is the following note, which appears to have been written by his hand :—

“ Mr. John Eliot ; he came to N. E. in the 9th mo. 1631—he left his intended wife* in England to come over the next year—he adjoyned the Church at Boston and there exercised in the absence of Mr. Wilson, the pastor of that Church, who was gone back to England for his wife and family. The next summer Mr. Wilson returned, and by that time the Church at Boston was intended to call him (Eliot) to office—his friends were come over and settled at Rocksborough, to whom he was foreengaged that if he were not called to office before they came, he was to joyne with them.—Whereupon the Church at Rocksborough called him to be teacher in the end of that summer, and soon after he was ordained to that office in that Church. Also his wife came along with the rest of his friends the same time, and soon after their coming they were married : viz. in the 8th month, 1632.”

This note, by Mr. Eliot, agrees so perfectly with the preceding statements, that his is confirmed by them and they by his.

“ Septem. 16, 1632 [being Lord’s day.] In the evening Mr. Pierce in the ship Lyon arrived and came to an anchor before Boston. He brought one hundred and

* Ann Mumford.

twenty-three passengers, whereof fifty children, all in health." (*W.*, vol. I, p. 90.)

As the arrival at Boston of any other vessel with passengers from England (between the month of June, 1632, and the marriage of Mr. Eliot in the next October, "soon after her coming,") is not mentioned by Winthrop or Prince, it may be fairly concluded, that Mr. Eliot's intended wife and his friends came over in that ship.

[1632] Novem. 5. (*W.*, vol. I, p. 93.) "Mr. John Eliot, a member of Boston congregation, and one whom the present congregation intended presently to call to the office of teacher, was called to be a teacher to the Church at Roxbury; and though Boston laboured all they could, both with the congregation of Roxbury and with Mr. Eliot himself, alleging their want of him and the covenant between them, &c., yet he could not be diverted from accepting the call of Roxbury, Novem. 5. So he was dismissed." Prince, p. 408, fixes the ordination of Mr. Eliot, 'Novem. 5, and perhaps Friday, Novem. 9th.' Mr. Adams (*Rox. Ch. Rec.*) has it 'Novem. 5 or 9, 1632.' "

The foregoing facts have been thus fully detailed, as they have a bearing on some discrepancies between writers or records often quoted as authorities.

R8

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